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NEW, OR FRENCH METHOD OF BLEACHING.

(Concluded from page 191.)

As ley of potash absorbs the gas with great avidity, and retains it more obstinately than pure water, it is less dangerous to the workmen, and cloths may be wrought in it without danger, in open vessels; it is very much in use in cotton factories.

This lixivium is more expensive and less effectual than the oxygenated acid, mixed with water alone; because, part of the acid forms with the alkali a salt known by the name of oxygenated muriate of potash, which is useless in bleaching, as it does not destroy colours*. When so much of the gas is thrown into the ley of potash as to destroy the bleaching power altogether, it is called hyper-oxy-muriate of potash.

The apparatus used in Ulster consists of a cast metal boiler, which contains water for a hot bath; a leaden pot with a close cover, called a still, instead of a glass retort is inserted into it. In this cover is a tube, through which an iron rod passes, which can be turned at the top; arms are fixed in it for agitating the contents of the still, all covered with lead. Near the boiler a leaden vessel called an intermediate body, partly filled with water, is placed. From the cover of the still, a leaden pipe issues, and turns into the cover of the intermediate body; from the cover of the intermediate body, another tube issues and turns into the cover of a large wooden cask, which contains water, or ley of potash, and is called a receiver; in this there is an

* Berthollet's Memoires de l'Acad. de Turin.

agitator similar to that in the still, equal parts of common salt and manganese are put into the still, the cover is put on and luted. Sulphuric acid equal in weight to the salt used, is diluted with its bulk of water, and poured through a bent leaden funnel, upon the other ingredients. The sulphuric acid unites with the alkali of the salt, the acid of it acts upon the manganese and expels pure air from it, which unites with that part of the muriatic acid vapour, unconnected with the manganese, and oxydises it. This vapour rushes through the bent tube into water in the intermediate body, which attracts the pure oxy-muriatic vapour, rushes into the ley and combines with it. The water in the intermediate reservoir arrests the portion of the muriatic acid gas, which escapes at the commencement of the operation, without being oxygenated, and also any sulphuric acid which might have chanced to pass.

In making the oxy-muriate of lime, an intermediate body is unnecessary; the only agitator is a wooden rake, the shaft of which moves in a tube, in the side of the receiver. Four pounds of salt, four pounds of manganese and four pounds of sulphuric acid diluted with equal its bulk of water, will produce a sufficient quantity of oxygenated muriatic vapour, for one hundred quarts of ley, made with one pound of ashes.

The amount of alkalies annually imported into Ireland, in times of peace, is 215,307*l.** It is greater in times of war. The price of ashes, and the similarity of the qualities of lime and potash, suggested the possibility of uniting oxygenated muriatic acid with lime, in a fluid state; this method was first thought of in Ireland†.

Gas from thirty pounds of black oxide of manganese, thirty pounds of salt, and thirty pounds of suphuric acid diluted with its bulk of water, was thrown into a mixture of sixty pounds of lime, suspended in one hundred and forty gallons of water. For this, Mr. Tenant, of Glasgow, claimed a patent; but it appeared he was not the original inventor. He then united the vapour with dry lime and obtained a patent for it, still in force.

Oxy-muriate of potash as it comes from the manufacturer, is diluted with thirty-five or forty waters before linen cloth is steeped in it. One pound of oxy-muriate of lime, in a dry state, is soluble in

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* Higgins.

† O'Reilly, Phil. Mag. vol. x. p. 301.

three gallons of water. It is necessary to add twenty-five gallons to this solution, before coarse linen is immersed in it, and more water if for fine cloth. As this is more effectual and more severe than oxy-muriate of potash, greater attention to the steep is requisite.

One large vat of fir is sufficient for the mixture of oxy-muriate of potash and steeping cloth; two vessels such as wine pipes are required for the operations of oxy-muriate of lime; one for dissolving the salt, the other for reducing it.

When either of the leys is thus prepared, cloth is loosely thrown into it and steeped from six to twelve hours. That it may be perfectly purged from the oxy-muriate; it is then well mill-washed, scoured, and scalded in solution of soap, washed and exposed to the sun and air; it is then starched and finished. The cloth is generally so much bleached in the common way, by frequent boils in alkaline ley, that one steep is sufficient; if more is necessary, boiling in ley and exposure to the air are repeated, previous to each steep.

The French boil in ley, made in the proportion of one pound of pearlash or potash, made caustic with lime, diluted with twenty quarts of water. It is washed and steeped three or four hours in the blanching liquid; these operations are alternately repeated six or eight times, the cloth is then sufficiently prepared for the sour*.

Cloth, when it can be done, is subjected dry to every boil and every steep. The leys then penetrate the fibrous texture of the thread, are attached to the colouring matter, and dissolve it, and are washed away by pure water, or whitened by pure air; or, according to O'Reilly, reduced to carbon by alkali; the carbon united to the pure air of the atmosphere, or of oxy-muriates becomes volatile, and escapes in the form of carbonic acid gas. When cloth is immersed wet, the bleaching leys should be stronger. But if cloth is submitted dry to the action of steam in a high temperature, it may be made tender, or dissolved by it.

Some adventurers from England and Scotland, pretending to great skill in the art, and to the knowledge of important secrets in it, came into Ulster, and offered their services, for which they claimed great rewards; whoever practised their schemes upon a larger scale, was greatly injured, the cloth was tender, it mildewed; our manufacture

* Berthollet, in the second and sixth volumes of Annales de Chemie, and in the Art of Bleaching, by Pajot de Charmes.

and the new method of bleaching was brought into disrepute by their practice.

Inattention to the strength of the liquid, to the operations of washing, souring, and scalding after steeping in it, was the cause of these misfortunes. If cloth is exposed on the field, in the stormy months of February, October, and November, it will be tossed and often torn; when the days are short and dark, very little benefit is derived from the atmospheric air, it is then subjected to the alternate severe action of leys and mills.

In the summer months the selvages often escape the action of the pure air, and are insufficiently whitened. The black specks formerly described, called firing on flax, and sprit in cloth, adheres to the fibrous texture, through the different manipulations to which flax and cloth are subjected, even till every other part of the thread is perfectly white. In all such cases, the new bleaching liquid, managed with caution, would instantly remove these evils, and preserve the fabric from more severe operations.

Last session a bill was brought into parliament by Mr. Wharton, claiming a bounty of 13*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. for oxygenated muriatic acid, exported from Great Britain into Ireland, in a concrete form. As many of the Irish members were acquainted with the injuries done to our linen manufacture, in 1800, by the oxygenated muriate sent by the British patentees into Ireland, they opposed the passing of this act and had interest to get it postponed till the beginning of the second session, 1808. This act, if passed into a law, will give to the company enjoying an exclusive privilege in Britain, a power of a monopoly in Ireland also, to the prejudice and exclusion of the Irish manufacturers who are not protected by patents. Our bleachers who use this article will then be forced to manufacture it in a liquid form, for their own use, or purchase the salt at a high price and of an inferior quality; this act will enable the exporter to claim a bounty on slacked lime, slightly impregnated with the gas. It is not to be supposed that custom-house officers can be so well acquainted with this chemical preparation, as to enable them to undergo the painful task of examining it by accurate tests; our trustees and enlightened representatives will protect our staple manufacture from the danger of such imposition.

Bleaching with oxy-muriates has been tried in paper manufactories. The rags of which the paper is to be made, or else the pulp into which

they are reduced, are submitted to their action. This method has been generally relinquished, because paper improved by it in colour, has, in a very few years, impaired the colour of the ink; even printers' ink has been known to fade by the action of the oxy-muriates remaining in it*. These detergents act upon the iron of the cylinder, and occasion iron moulds. Washing with profusion of pure water in the engine, would remove the remainder of the bleaching liquid; but this would be attended with more trouble and expence than the old method. If paper manufacturers will imitate the method of bleaching described, they will be successful.

Let them attach a small wash-mill, on the plan of our old tuck-mills, to their machinery; washing with the cylinder is only rincing. When the rags are sorted, let them be steeped in kelp or barilha ley, for twelve hours; wrung or pressed and washed, again wrung and wetted with ley, then laid two inches thick upon frames in a steam apparatus, and submitted to the vapour of the ley in which they were first steeped, at the temperature of 250°. This process relaxes and opens the fibrous texture of the threads; the water in the mill enters them and carries off the dirt and colouring matter. If the most beautiful whiteness is required, immerse them in oxy-muriate ley, wash and immerse in acidulous water, wash and beat them into pulp. If the rags are so small that they may be in danger of being lost in the mill, they may be confined in coarse nets. Refuse of tow from flax-mills or hackles, may be prepared for fine paper by a similar process.

Oxy-muriates must be used in discharging the colour from coloured rags, and ink from written paper; even printed paper has been bleached by the alternate use of the alkaline ley and the blanching liquid; for this purpose, I recommend an engine resembling the engines in use, but with a cylinder of wood. The axis may be of wood, or of glass run upon lead, and secured with leather collars. The case provided with a steam-tight cover. The rags when beaten into pulp with the steel roller, are to be run into the wooden engine, into which the oxy-muriatic vapour is to be forced from a small apparatus for the purpose. The motion may be given to the wooden cylinder by hand, which will sufficiently agitate the water and the pulp, so as to expose different surfaces to the action of the vapour. The pulp may then be allowed to subside, the water run off and acidulous water run in, agitated and washed as before. The pulp will then be freed from every thing

* Murray's System of Chemistry, vol. ii. p. 565.

injurious to the paper. If an apparatus for preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid is inconvenient, the bleaching salt and oxy-muriate of potash can be procured from the vitriol manufacturers at a lower rate than private individuals can prepare them for their own use.

In bleaching cloth, rags, or pulp, with oxy-muriate of potash, the stuffs must be made to pass through acidulous water, that the sulphuric acid may expel the oxy-muriate from its combinations. The alum used in the size for writing paper, will in some measure have this effect. The small quantity of alumine, or of a selenitic compound precipitated, will not have a bad effect on the paper. When oxygenated muriatic acid combined only with pure water is used, washing well, and exposure to the air and light may be sufficient.

This method points out the means of preparing expeditiously and economically, the coarsest tow, the brownest and the dirtiest rags and cloth, being made into the best and whitest pulp for paper.

REFORMATIONS ATTEMPTED IN A CORPORATION!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN I addressed a series of letters to you on the peculiar hostility of corporations, religious or civil, to the dearest interests of man, I little thought however warm my wishes for reform might be, I little thought, I say, that at that time even one gentleman could be found who had courage sufficient, or firmness sufficient to attempt stemming the torrent. Such was, however, the fact; at a place distant from the metropolis, whose corporation has been long noted, I understand, for the good things of this world, a gentleman is even now attempting to cleanse the Augean stable; may he not faint in well-doing! may he enjoy the support of a good conscience in a good cause! may he continue to deserve the encomiums bestowed upon Abdiel

.... unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal,
Nor number, nor example with him wrought;

To swerve from truth or change his constant mind
Though single; from amidst them forth he passed
Long way through hostile scorn, which he sustained
Superior, nor of violence feared ought.

And happy will it be for "the fatherless, and those who have none to help them," when it may be said of this benevolent author, and other correctors of corporation chicanery and Jesuitry.

..... his back he turned
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd.

As you have so readily given my former Letters on Corporations a place in your miscellany, I hope I may be allowed a further indulgence for the series I at present meditate: the first of which, I send you; the second and the third will probably follow in a day or two. My five former letters were meant to develope the corporation system, as bearing generally upon the people; I propose in these, to prove, *from experience*, many of the propositions advanced in my former communications; in doing which, shall detail the history of transactions that have lately taken place in one corporate town; a printed account of which I have lately been favoured with, from its independent minded author. From this you will directly see that these letters will partake of the nature, not only of communication, but also of review; and should it appear that in any case, I dissent from the respectable author of the tract at present before me, I have every confidence that he will excuse me, nay, perhaps he may even rejoice in the dissent. Discussion, if conducted on liberal, gentlemanly principles is the sure road to truth, and truth alone seems to be the object of the author before us. Truth like the spear of Ithuriel must finally discover the iniquities of corporations, though at present they may be "squat like a toad." Though at present the genius of corporations may, at the ear of Britannia, like Satan at the ear of Eve, be

Assaying by his devilish art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams;
Or if inspiring venom he might taint
The animal spirits that from pure blood arise.
Like gentle breaths from rivers pure, thence raise.
At last distempered, discontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride.

Our author dedicates his book to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: he might have said as Mr. Cooper does in the dedication of his "Tracts to his old schoolmaster, that he did so, because he knew they were in *direct opposition* to his sentiments!" Mr. Clark laments in his dedication, the frequent instances of apostacy from every principle of honour, integrity, and public spirit; but let us hear himself.

"*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIP,

THE general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in and the frequent detestable instances of apostacy from every principle of honour, integrity, and public spirit, of many of my countrymen, have fully convinced me of the necessity of the endeavours of the few who appear to live and die true patriots, to be exerted at the present period, in order, if possible, to stem the torrent of prevailing corruption; my desire of a small share of the happiness resulting from a sense of having done my duty, is the reason why the following pages are dedicated to you. With due respect, I am,

Your worship's most devoted,
And humble Fellow-Burgess,
JOSEPH CLARK."

I should be apt to believe that neither the address nor the book itself would "*please his worship.*"

A FRIENDLY ADDRESS TO THE FREE BURGESSES AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—BY JOSEPH CLARK.

"IT contributes greatly to our felicity to reflect, that we live in an age favourable to free enquiry on subjects the most interesting to human happiness; and when an investigation of public concerns is not only tolerated, but recommended by the wisest statesmen and politicians. This is a privilege, it might be predicted, every rational man would be anxious to improve, both for his own satisfaction and advantage, and the benefit of Society at large.

"As, however, the propriety of my interference in public affairs has, I am told, been questioned by some, and my views and motives misrepresented by others, the following explanatory Address will not, I

hope, be deemed either improper or impertinent; and therefore trust that every liberal and unbiassed mind will candidly attend to a plain narrative of facts, which it is perhaps of some importance to the public to know. Under this persuasion I shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the different occurrences which have arrested my attention, and induced me to obtrude myself (not improperly, I hope) on the public notice; thereby giving every person who may read these pages an opportunity of retracing my steps, and leaving him, at the same time, at full liberty to censure or commend, as his own judgment shall direct."

So much, sir, for the liberality of Mr. Clark. It is the great ornament of reformers, that they urge people to use their own understandings; to enquire, to hear all sides of the question; to think and judge for themselves. They assert that every one that obeys the laws has to do with them; they call their opposers to the proof of their opinions; to the word, and to the testimony; not to slander and tyrannical commands. They call upon the people to yield obedience, not to the imperious and blustering insolence of office, but to the gentle and insinuating voice of reason; well may the friends of corruption grow pale at inquiry; they hate it; they fly from it with deep toned curses! Well may the friends of reform court it; they delight in it; they hail it as a mighty blessing to the human race!

For my part, sir, and I speak from the most solicitous anxiety, from the deepest conviction when I say I wish most earnestly that my enemies would write a book, or "if they have not time for that," that at least some of them would send you a defence of corporations; hitherto it must appear to every impartial reader, either that they are indeed ashamed of their *privileges*, or that they are so cowardly and assassin-like, that they can only scold me or stab at me in private! Good heavens! where is Truth? Where is Virtue? Where is that Roman-like public spirit, that doing all the good in its power, is fearless of the consequences? Is fearless of corporation craft, of corporation jesuitry, and corporation tyranny? Alas, Mr. Editor, had I asked where is Calipash and Calipee? where are smoking haunches of venison? My answer had been easy; *go to the tables of your well-fed aldermen:* If it should be asked how these viands are procured? *Consult, in part, the revenues of charitable foundations.* Behold, on one hand, hundreds, nay thousands of pounds, left to the poor and needy by pious benefactors; see on the other, the God-fearing-alderman with his Malmsey or his Constantia before him, thanking his Maker that he is not as other men are, *an extortioner, a wine-bibber, or a glutton*, or even as this.....Mr. Clark; whilst in the bumpers of a

pint tumbler, he is drinking "Success to Church and State," "our Charters, without Mr. Clark's amendments," or "damnation to Philanthropos," with three times three!....."Such be thy gods oh Israel."....."Yes, sir, examine the lists of charitable foundations, and where these bloated gentry get the money need not be asked; consult also the poor inhabitants of these alms-houses, and if *they* get the money need not be enquired after: see the miserable creatures DYING FOR WANT, whilst the municipal or ecclesiastic epicurean strokes his paunch, and prays to his God for a continuance of such good things! Poor christianity, how art thou made a stalking-horse! How art thou degraded amongst these defenders of church and state! I have heard of a pope, a *holy father*, who said in his cups, (probably at some ecclesiastical corporation feast,) "*what a lucrative fable is this of Jesus Christ!* And what do you say you swallowers of turtle! You swillers of Madeira! You devourers of widows' houses! You who for a pretence say short prayers! You gentlemen of corporations! "*what fine fat feeding are charitable foundations.*" Oh, you whited sepulchres, (true it is ye are not *literally* full of dead mens' bones). Oh, ye living charnel houses of fowl, flesh, and fish. Pho! Pho!

"An ounce of civet good apothecary!"

But I forget the respectable author of the "Friendly Address to the Burgesses:" gentlemen of civil or ecclesiastical corporations! We are, for once, fellow offenders; you can therefore, "in this one thing," I presume, the more readily forgive me. In celebrating your orgies, your triumphs over poverty and want, over charity and turtle, I have for a moment forgot the object of my present letter! for a moment forgot the worthy author of the book before me! Ye always forget the poor! My neglect, will, I hope, with the assistance of the book before me, be amply compensated for. Yours, I shall leave by and bye, to your consciences, your country, and your God!

"Some years ago," continues our respectable author, "being called upon to visit some of the members of the Freemen's Hospital, at that time in sick and dying circumstances, I was much affected on discovering the wretched condition of some of those poor people. No funds within my power being adequate to their necessities, and believing they had proper claims on the Corporation for whatever was necessary for their comfortable accommodation and support, I therefore encouraged them to petition the persons to whom the management of the Charity was entrusted: but notwithstanding their ample funds, I had the mortification to learn, that such applica-

tion was followed only with harsh and cruel replies. Yet this could not induce me publicly to appear in their behalf, till I had the strongest reason to believe that some of them were actually dying for want of the proper necessaries of life. This I learnt had been the case with two poor widows; one of whom was found dead in her room, where not the least remains of any article of diet could be found.——I still entertained the hope that some other interference would prevent me doing violence to my feelings, in appearing publicly as the advocate of this much-neglected Charity. The following circumstance, however, of which I took an account from the then Governor of the Hospital, was of too afflicting a nature to allow me any longer to refrain. His account was as follows:—

"Mr. D—— came into my room,—said he was very ill; upon "my enquiring the cause, with reluctance he said he was *starving*, "not having tasted any thing (water excepted) for several days. I "told him I had nothing in my room but some potatoes, which I "immediately prepared to boil; in the mean time he went out, sat "down on a seat, and in a few minutes expired." *Wm. Williamson.*

"The allowance, at that time, of each of these poor persons, was only thirty shillings per quarter; and considering the very high price of every article of life, the case of such of these aged persons as had out-lived their relatives was rendered peculiarly distressing, particularly towards the close of the quarter.

"Private applications proving ineffectual, I therefore felt it a duty I owed to suffering humanity to engage publicly in their behalf. For this purpose a petition was prepared, and the Stewards of the different Companies, then convened in the Court, were requested to give it their sanction, previous to its being forwarded to the Common Council, in order to add weight to the measure; but, strange to relate, it was refused by a great majority of those free Burgesses! And this the reason they assigned for their unaccountable conduct,—"They did not wish to offend the Magistrates."

"The Common Council being then assembled, another petition was immediately prepared, under the signature "*Burgesses*," which was immediately forwarded to the Council table, through the office of the Town-Clerk. I had afterwards the satisfaction to be informed by the Mayor, in public Court, that the petition had been received and should meet with immediate attention.

"After some delay, I waited upon his Worship at the Mansion-house, to request him personally to visit the Hospital, some of the habitations

of which were in a very wretched state. To this request Mr. Reed, (then Mayor) in company with Alderman Blackett, very respectfully attended. This was the only time that the place had been visited by any of the Magistrates, (Mr. Alderman Clennell, during his Mayoralty, excepted) for the space of twelve years! although the rules say, it shall be visited by the Magistrates every year. The result of this visit was favourable to the poor, so far as related to their habitations, but at that time no addition was made to the scanty allowance for their subsistence.

"Convinced that something more ought to be done, I was now occupied in procuring further information on the subject; and from different records, particularly the journals of the House of Lords,* I found the claims of the poor in this Hospital to a comfortable support from Walker estate were sufficiently established. The produce of this estate, arising from ten farms, the colliery, and ballast quays, (according to report) *amounts to more than five or six thousand pounds a year, although the Charity had never received above four hundred!!* In order to afford more general information on the subject, a brief statement was published in the Newcastle Advertiser †; a Circular Letter was also sent to the principal members of the Corporation, and to several of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

"These proceedings did not pass without unfavourable remarks from some of those concerned in public affairs. However, not thus to be deterred, and resolved to persevere, I prepared to meet the Common Council at the Easter Guild. In vain did some of the Aldermen suggest, *that the freemen were unworthy of any attention—that they were not to be trusted with the knowledge of these matters*—and that mischief would most probably be the result. To remove these fears, I requested an audience in the Chamber, which was readily granted. Here I soon found, that but for the assistance of Mr. Mayor, the cause of the poor and myself must soon have walked to the door. One old Gentleman said, I was a rebellious person, and that the people would never have known any thing of their suffering condition, if I had not used this expedient to stir them up to rebellion! I must acknowledge, upon this assertion, it was with much difficulty I maintained my gravity: *I considered how much this same person had rebelled against the interest of the poor petitioners, by depriving them of the light butter and short-measure potatoes, to supply his table at the Mansion-house, during his Mayoralty. Another of the Aldermen proposed a scheme to deprive the poor of their coats and gowns.* Indeed it was not without

* Vol. 20. Pa. 427.

† The Editor is requested by Philanthropos, to ask Mr. Clark for a copy of his Letter.

difficulty, and after many unfeeling remarks from some persons who ought to have befriended rather than objected to the extention of the Charity, that Mr. Mayor fixed the additional sum of two pounds per annum to the allowance, and one fother of coals, with the continuance of their coats and gowns. This being announced in public, the unanimous thanks of the Court were voted to *Mr. Mayor,* for *his* kind attention to the poor!"

I shall in my second letter offer some remarks on the few last lines of this quotation. I am, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

PECULATIONS IN COLLEGES, AND OTHER PUBLIC SEMINARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 8th July,* 1809.

I Have lately read, with great satisfaction, an Essay on Education, in your Number for July, by your very active correspondent Mr. James Graham, of Berwick-upon-Tweed. That gentleman, as well as many other writers, has sufficiently shown to the unprejudiced mind, the great benefit resulting to society from educating the poor; few will question the advantages of a good education on the rich; and none will dispute its absolute necessity to those who are to fill the mercantile walks of life; we must all join in applauding those seminaries where youth are particularly initiated in the knowledge of nature or in the plans, the mysteries, and the calculations, of commerce. But, Sir, in proportion as we approve of such establishments, what must be the degree of our disapprobation, nay, detestation of the principles of the conductors of such institutions, where the monies directed to be dispensed in such a manner, are diverted from the improvement of the poor, to add to the licentiousness of the rich!

I have also read with considerable attention, the Letters on Corporations by your correspondent Philanthropos; though they relate principally to the English, yet they certainly contain several things which might be useful to our Scottish Boroughs; on looking over the references at the conclusion of the fifth letter, I was surprised to find no mention made of the "Essay on the Scotch Boroughs," by my countryman the great and good lord Kaimes; may I beg in justice to his lordship's memory, that you will favour us, with that short, but valuable production: But, Mr. Editor, it is not Civil, or Ecclesiastical Corporations alone that ought to be examined into; school and college endowments are also mate ially prevented: I have more than one instance in view, of the

latter description, of most glaring defalcation; two of these I take leave at present to state to the readers of the Tradesman, and shall be extremely glad if any of the gentlemen of either or both the institutions I shall mention, can or will contradict me; if they do not, the public will judge whether they do not also confess the iniquity; whether they take shame to themselves or not, will be a different question.

The professors of the old town college of Aberdeen are in the receipt of a pretty large sum of money from bursaries left to the college, for the purpose of supporting the children of poor parents, under the expences of their education.

For this object, there were at the time that Sir John Sinclair compiled his statistical account of Scotland, *Eighty* such legacies, the amounts and dates of which will be sent you in a second letter;—but would you believe it, Sir, of these bursaries left with so Christian an intention, only *fifty*, were mentioned to Sir John! only *fifty*, are inserted in his history of that place! the account transmitted to him was drawn up under the sanction of the professors, and it is indeed a sin of a scarlet dye, in such professing Christians! Are these the supporters of church and state? the protectors of the poor and needy! or do they not rather grind the faces of the poor? but, Sir, it is not merely the abbreviation of the benefits of thirty bursaries, it is not the spoliation of so much of which alone I complain; these professors of morals, of humanity and divinity, raise the rents of the lands thus left, wherever, and whenever they can, and instead of dedicating the rents so increased to the purposes, prescribed by the donors, they just allow the value the lands bore at the time they were left to be disposed to the scholars

Loyal professors! Pious christians! Friends of kirk and king! what becomes of the balance? what becomes of the receipts of the thirty bursaries unaccounted for in the statistical reports? What becomes of your consciences? your christianity? Venerable men! learned sirs! Vindicate your characters; why have ye so long opposed an union with the truly respectable professors of the Marischal College? The bursaries! The bursaries! "Ay there's the rub." An examination into the disposal of your funds would ensue; but gentlemen be comforted, ye are not the only christians who attempt to make your Master a liar; ye perhaps may stand alone in Scotland, and as such might almost solicit a patent for peculation, but that it would cost money. I will, however, produce you an instance from England, where the conductors of a public seminary do their best to serve God and Mammon; my authority is an English newspaper, the Traveller, for Septem-

ber the 9th, 1806. I believe you will find the passage in the third page of that paper, under the head of HARROW SCHOOL.

"The funds left by John Lyon, in Elizabeth's time, having been misapplied for many years: the inhabitants of the parish have filed an information against the corporation, which consists of six governors." This Mr. Lyon, you must know gentlemen, made an assurance of land, or mortgaged, it as the English call it, (mortified, as we would say) for the education of the children of the parish; and the surplus of the rents and profits were to be applied to various charitable purposes."

Such are the crumbs of comfort, I take leave to administer to you, gentlemen of the old Town College, Aberdeen; *perhaps* the six governors of Harrow School may rejoice in your company—loyal and religious men! ye who swear fealty to church and state! Do you recollect that we are to know trees by their fruit? and that a good tree cannot bring forth corrupt fruit? But gentlemen, whether of English or Scotch incorporations, I will not, at present, intrude upon you longer. To you, Mr. Editor, I would recommend procuring the names of the six governors of Harrow School, together with the history of that incorporation; and of the transaction, from better than newspaper authority; by printing it, you will publish an example to other towns that may be similarly situated, and you need not turn over a new leaf, to give with these governors, the names of our Old Town Professors. These are easily obtained from the Scotch Almanack. Should you favour me with inserting this, you shall hear from me again next month.

Your's respectfully,

O.

P. S. You have sometimes requested to receive the accounts of the commerce, &c. of various places: I shall in an early letter give you an account of the commerce and improvements of Aberdeen.

*** The author of the foregoing paper appears to have pledged himself in the beginning of it, to send us the list of the bursaries, both as presented to Sir John Sinclair, and as they really stand; and we hope our correspondent will not fail to redeem his pledge—the charge is a most serious one, and if he fulfills his promise, the north of Scotland will be under great obligations to him. We wait with considerable anxiety for his second letter. Harrow School will be attended to; on that as well as similar subjects, we solicit the attention of our friends. We understand the late Bishop of London took some trouble in that institution. Ed.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN COLLIER VESSELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *South Shields, 12th August*, 1809.

THE Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine, being devoted to the exhibition of the various modes of conducting commerce, I beg leave to offer you the following short account of a very considerable improvement in the lading of the coal ships *on their return* from London, and to solicit the particulars, if it be true. I am told that their carrying ballast down to the North, is completely to be done away; and that in its stead they are to have an iron chest the length of the hold, or any other dimensions most convenient, and that it is to be filled *with water*, which is of course to be emptied on their arrival at Newcastle.

Some objections and difficulties oppose themselves, in my mind, to such a contrivance. How are they to manage the water in case of storms, or even the rolling of the ship? Do they mean to cover the cistern with a top of iron also? And will not the weight of the iron disable the ship from bringing up so much coal?*

There is, however, an obstacle perhaps more difficult to be conquered than only of the foregoing; the corporation of Newcastle received in the year 1803, between five and six thousand pounds for ballast dues. And are we to suppose, Mr. Editor, that a plan from which that *illustrious* body gained so much will be easily given up by them? Will not the same body who petitioned parliament against the people of Sunderland widening and cleaning out their own river Wear, petition parliament against such an *innovation*? They who opposed the canal from the eastern to the western sea, by way of Hexham, in consequence of the failure of which canal bill, the people about Inverness took up the subject, and succeeded, will not the corporation, I say, who opposed that canal, oppose also this infringement of their *rights* and *liberties*?

These *patriotic* and *enlightened* men who petitioned parliament against the Paddington canal, from which the country in the south is reaping such immense benefits, will not they petition against this improvement with all the weight in their power. In the canals, and the river Wear, there was only an indirect loss, here they have the certainty of losing near six thousand pounds per annum, and what *corporation* would not bestir themselves, particularly that one, which like a dog in a manger, will neither eat himself nor allow the privilege to others,

* What will also become of the bed of the River Thames

I mean this merely figuratively—Corporation gentlemen eat pretty comfortably, but they are not fond of the lower classes enjoying themselves in the same manner; so they will neither clean out their own rivers, nor suffer, *if they can help it*, other places to improve theirs.

I shall wait with considerable anxiety, to see in the Tradesman, a particular account of this new plan.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

H. O.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SAIL CLOTH.

THE manufacture of canvas is an object of the greatest importance to a commercial nation; its *quality* ought to be the first, its *price* only of secondary consideration. In the chace of an enemy's fleet, it is on the strength and goodness of the sails that British seamen have to rely; for bring them alongside, and the fate of the battle is soon decided.

It may appear strange, but it is true, that this article of indispensable necessity to the British navy, on which depends in so great a degree, the safety of the fleet and the empire, is now vastly inferior in *quality*, to what it was thirty or forty years ago.

While in our dock-yards, the greatest attention is bestowed on the quality and seasoning of the oak, none at all is thought necessary to the canvas, although of equal importance to the safety of the ship, and the lives of the sailors.

The very rules and regulations issued by the navy board for the manufacture of government canvas are defective; and it is impossible, according to these rules, to produce a good quality; however, it does not seem to be the aim of the board to obtain the *first* fabric, they are content with a humble mediocrity, that the owner of a fishing smack would despise.

The inferiority of government canvas cannot be attributed to the manufacturers, for they make it according to their *instructions*; but to the mistaken policy of the navy board, who limit the price, and of course the quality—who imagine that canvas of a *certain* rate is sufficient for the purpose, and have no wish that it should be of a better quality, because then, it would be *too good for the use*. Thus, trifling with the great interests of the nation, as though his majesty's ships and the lives of his brave seamen, were of less importance than a revenue cutter or a Bridport smack; neither of which would use such

canvas as government receives, although it were offered to them for nothing.

The professed reason for ordering this middle sort of canvas is, that it can be obtained at a *middle* price; it is neither the highest nor the lowest that the country produces. *but* it is thought good enough for a man of war. It is, however, a common observation, and perhaps a true one, that the highest priced manufactured commodities are generally the cheapest in the end. Being made of better materials and more labour bestowed on their finishing, they compensate the purchaser by longer service, as well as their superior fitness for the purpose intended.

Government canvas is made of a warp or chain of flax yarn, weighing about 20 lbs. laid double, the woof or shute is of hemp yarn drove on single, weighing about 24 lbs. Both warp and woof yarn are once boiled in an alkaline ley, and suffer a waste of about 7 per cent. which is again recovered by the application of starch to the chain, and the bolt when finished, for a No. 1, weighs 44 lbs.

Bridport canvas, which is the best in the kingdom, is made wholly of flax yarn, boiled in alkaline salts and bleached by grassing, by which operations it suffers a loss of about 25 per cent.

To ascertain the difference of value to the consumer, between these two kinds of canvas, it is only necessary to observe, that the great defect of all canvas, is its aptitude to *mildew*, from its alternate exposure to warm and cold, dry and wet weather. Mildew, is the first perceptible symptom of fermentation to which all vegetable substances are liable, and its progress will be rapid or slow, in proportion to the quantity of *mucus* they contain. The fermentation of all vegetable and animal substances induces new compounds, and consequently separates their component parts; hence their gradual decay, and at last, their final dissolution.

On this principle we may determine the superiority of Bridport canvas. It is cleansed by alkaline salts, and the process of bleaching to a loss of 25 per cent. and we may reasonably conclude that the mucus is altogether removed, or nearly so. It will not therefore be so apt to mildew as government canvas, which is only cleansed to a loss of 7 per cent.

The difference of price between Bridport and government sail cloth is 6*d*. or 8*d*. per yard; and what does this paltry saving signify to a great nation, compared with the consequences that may result from the use of an article on which so much depends, as the lives of those brave men, who have secured the independence of Britain, humbled the

pride of her enemies, and raised her glory to a pitch that defies all parallel. The loss of an officer, or even a cabin boy, who may inherit the soul of a Nelson, may be of more importance to Britain than many millions sterling. The impolicy of supplying the navy with canvas of an inferior quality, cannot be too severely reprehended.

There can be no doubt, but the contractors for manufacturing canvas for government, could make it of as good quality as the Bridport, if they were allowed an adequate price; for there is no mystery in the business of making sail cloth, and one manfacturer can make it as well as another if he bestows the same expence.

To those who wish to pursue this subject, we recommend a small pamphlet, by the Earl of Dundonald,* containing a clear and distinct statement of the comparative qualities of canvas. To his Lordship's inventive genius, love of country, and of science, this kingdom is greatly indebted.

ON CURING HAMS.—NOTE, TO FREDERICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 7th August,* 1809.

GIVE me leave to add a little information to your two Correspondents in the provision line, in the last Number of the Tradesman;—Yorkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and the county of Cumberland are the places most famous in England, for their excellent method of curing Hams and Bacon. *Those however, obtained from Westsphalia and Portugal, are allowed to be the most exquisitely flavoured.*

Your correspondent Frederick, seems extremely liberal; as he professes to be ready to listen to further improvements, I hope that ere you receive this, he has favoured you with his opinion on the manner practised in Ireland, given us by your correspondent E. Is his account of the different modes of using the common kitchen salt, and bay salt right? and is Aberdeen famous for its pickled pork to the extent of that correspondent's communication

Bay salt by no means ranks with those articles which are objected to by Frederick; and I wonder he did not mention it as being used in Ireland, particularly after so public a document as that from which E. quotes.

* This has already appeared in the Tradesman, see vol. II. page 18, and 106. Ed.

Will that gentleman inform me the reason why Westphalian and Portugal hams are so much celebrated? is it from the mode of curing, if so, how is that accomplished? or is it only from the fermentation they undergo in their passage? Perhaps, sir, there are other things in the letter of E. which Frederick may wish to reply to. Hoping, therefore, that your next number will be enriched with further remarks from that gentleman,

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

I.

REPLY TO MR. GRAHAM's ESSAY ON COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Kincardineshire, 31st Aug.* 1809.

AS I find you have inserted my last letter in your 13th Number, I shall again take the liberty of adverting to someof the papers in your second Volume, and the first that occurs to me, is Mr. Graham's Essay on Commerce, in the fifth page of your seventh Number.

I have read this essay with the greater pleasure, that the sentiments of the writer seem to be dictated by a conviction of their truth; and if he has not fully explained all the bearings of commerce on the operations of society, yet he has shown, that the prosperity of nations is interwoven with, and in some degree dependent upon, a fair and open intercourse with each other.

The object of this Essay, as the author acknowledges, is, "to make some observations on the first principles of trade," and "to point out what appears the most likely means of bringing commerce to its highest degree of *perfection*." An inquiry of this nature would embrace the broad principles of commerce as applicable to all nations, and involve the free discussion of the theory and practice of trade, as exemplified in the transactions of mankind; but, perhaps, it was not Mr. Graham's intention to enter deeply into the subject; and accordingly he has favoured us with remarks on the folly of kings, who "to gratify their own ambition, and increase their greatness," have taxed the produce of neighbouring states; and also, with a phillipic against the cruel policy of war, which he ascribes in general to commercial jealousy.

According to Mr. Graham, "commerce is the distinguishing characteristic of this country, and the *greatest* source of our national wealth as well as individual riches." The latter part of this assertion may

however, be questioned, when we reflect on the magnitude and value of the produce of our land, which is said to amount to one hundred and twenty millions annually, whereas, our exports can only be estimated at about fifty millions; but the produce of our land is all profit, or wealth created by the application of a certain portion of our industry, and the profit on commerce is only a per centage on the amount of our trade, so that, the one is ten times of more importance to the country than the other. Commerce, however, is attended by many beneficial consequences to this, as well as every other country, that can use it in moderation, and as by its means we obtain many comforts and luxuries which would otherwise be denied to us, I entirely agree with Mr. Graham, that "it ought to be the study of every individual as far as his abilities, situation, and circumstances in life will admit, to be acquainted with its nature, and to trace its various connections."

Mr. Graham very properly reprobates the system of carrying duties on some articles, to an extreme, as it diminishes the consumption of such commodities, and induces smuggling, than which there is nothing in his opinion more injurious to morality and the interests of the country. The inequality of duties, where they are not intended to be prohibitory, will certainly affect the relative consumption of commodities; for instance, if port wine shall be higher taxed in proportion to its value than claret, there will be less of the former, and more of the latter used; but this is merely an internal regulation which the legislature may think proper to adopt, and does not bear upon the general principle of taxation, or upon the propriety of levying a revenue from articles of commerce. The question is not whether this or that article should be more or less taxed, but whether it is expedient to draw a revenue from commerce, or from other funds within the grasp of government; and I so far differ from Mr. Graham, as to think that all restrictions on the operations of commerce, or duties on articles of export and import, are unnecessary and prejudicial to the best interests of the community. If commerce is of any real benefit to a country, it ought not to be fettered by restrictions, shackled, and bound down by vexatious regulations, or oppressed by the unmannerly interference of custom-house and excise officers; especially, when there are other resources from which government can obtain the requisite supplies for its support. It is a clear case, that the revenue required to support our civil institutions, and maintain our military establishments must be raised in some way or other; but the best and least expensive way of doing so becomes a fair subject for inquiry

and the solution of this question ought to have been the object of Mr. Graham's investigation.

That smuggling will generally prevail when the temptation is great, or when the prospect of profit exceeds the chance of loss is almost certain; but that it is attended by such pernicious consequences to society and the revenue of the state, as Mr. Graham represents, is extremely doubtful. The whole operation of smuggling is nothing more, than that a certain quantity of commodities are consumed by the community, who have pocketed the accustomed duties, which government would otherwise have collected; but in the same ratio in which the revenue is diminished, the riches of individuals are increased, and there is still the same stock of wealth within the territories of the state. But it is necessary to open up this matter a little farther. Let us suppose that a merchant in Berwick imports a hundred ankers of gin from Holland, and sells them to his neighbours at a profit equal to half the duty on the whole, which may be 200*l.* sterling. Is it not evident in this case, that the smuggler gains one hundred pounds, and the consumers as much? The total amount of the duty on this commodity is no doubt diminished 200*l.* but the gains of individuals are constantly expended, and the gross revenue of the state is still the same; for as no man hoards up wealth, or allows it to remain inactive, it is attacked by an income or property-tax, and all the black catalogue of duties on consumable commodities. As the revenue of the country must be raised by some means or other, evasion is nugatory, if not impossible; for the riches of individuals will, most certainly, be subjected to the effect of taxation. It can make no difference to the state in what way the members of the society obtain wealth, provided they do obtain it, and it remains a fund from which a revenue can be exacted; it may therefore, be held as true, that smuggling does not reduce the gross amount of the revenue, but only alters the relative situation of individuals, whose command over the comforts and luxuries of life is increased in proportion to their gains from this, or any other species of trade.

Mr. Graham seems to be afraid to speak out on the subject of duties, and makes a sort of apology, by saying it is not his intention to argue against them; but as I am not, Mr. Editor, restrained by any fears of the kind, I shall not hesitate to avow my hostility to that vexatious and paltry system of taxation, which subjects a man's sanctuary to the rude intrusion of excise officers by night and by day, and what is perhaps worse, encourages a tribe of spies and informers to the manifest ruin of morality and virtue. Were there no other means of raising the supplies for government than those which the excise laws

afford, there might then be some excuse for what might be deemed irremediable; but the principle of taxation embraces resources less exceptionable, more direct, and more easily reached than the duties on candles, soap, whiskey and ale. The source of all revenue is before our legislators and financiers. The land tax, the income or property-tax, have been tried and found efficient, and why not extend these taxes so as to raise the necessary supplies? We know, that to increase the land tax would be the same thing as to advance the price of agricultural produce, but then every thing else we consume would be cheaper, and our means of living would still be the same, with this observable difference, that our trade would be free and unrestrained, our industry unshackled, and our houses an asylum in which we could repose with safety. Government, in this case, would be relieved from endless vexations, unavoidably arising from the present complicated and perplexed system of finance; and the members of the legislature could devote their time and attention to the improvement of the country, and melioration of the state of society, instead of eternally framing laws, or amending acts, for the prevention of *frauds* and such notable purposes. The whole host of custom-house and excise officers would thus be turned over to the walks of honest industry, and the community relieved, not only from the expence of their maintenance, but benefited by the addition which their labour would make to the stock of national wealth. The expence of collecting the taxes in this country is enormous, and has justly occasioned loud complaints; but were the financial system simplified as suggested, the assessors and collectors of counties would levy the whole for a trifling per centage. In this point of view alone, it would be an object of great national importance to alter the mode of raising the revenue of the state, and to draw the annual supplies from such permanent resources as landed property, and income.

Mr. Graham's remark, "that the true interest and real riches of every country consist in having a reciprocal intercourse with each other" is certainly just, as on this principle, all commercial transactions depend; for without a reciprocity of interests intercourse could not take place. The whole theory of commerce may be reduced to a single point. It is merely a man exchanging one commodity, for which he has no use, for another, which he desires or conceives to be necessary to him. This sort of trade or barter must have taken place at a very early period of the world, or commenced as soon as men associated in families or tribes. Indeed, commerce at this day, is in effect, nothing more than barter, for money is only representative of

commodities, which affords from its universality, a facility to the intercourse of mankind.

In remote ages, when the art of navigation was little understood, distant countries could not exchange their commodities but through the medium of intervening nations. But in this state of the world, the wants of men were few, and it was only when some degree of civilization and refinement took place, that commerce began to expand itself; and the curious inquirer will find, that foreign settlements or colonies, were generally established for commercial purposes. Although the records of antiquity are not very particular on the subject, yet we may trace the dawnings of commerce, even in the fabulous narrations of these periods; and may resolve the labours of Hercules, and the expedition of the Argonauts, into trading adventures. We are certain, however, that the Ægean, Euxine, and Mediterranean seas, were the scenes of the earliest commercial operations; and from times almost totally dark to us, we can follow the progress of commerce through Egypt, Syria, and Greece, until we are guided by the more faithful accounts of the Romans, and the light of modern history. But in all ages, and in all countries, the same principle has directed to the same end; *and it is the surplus produce of labour that constitutes the materials of exchange.* If we shall therefore ascertain the produce of any country from its tillage, mines, and fisheries, and the state of its manufactures reared on that produce, we may form criteria for estimating the wealth, the happiness and power of the people; and know almost with certainty, the resources they possess for commercial enterprize.

Notwithstanding, that the surplus produce of a country is the only legitimate foundation on which her commerce can be raised, yet we have known cities and states suddenly become opulent, powerful, and great, without territory or population. But these cities or states were on a footing very different from nations which have an abundance of the productions of the earth. They were a *genus* by themselves, and derived their importance from local situation, and being the *entrepot* for the commodities of other countries; their greatness consequently was of a transitory nature, and they dwindled into insignificancy, when an interference with their trade took place, or were assailed by the casualty of war or misfortune.

The fate of the commercial nations of antiquity, of the Hanseatic League, of Venice and Holland, afford a valuable lesson; and are beacons to warn us against the imprudence of extending our trade

beyond our means, and overstraining our capital by wild and inconsiderate enterprizes in distant corners of the world. But the traders of Britain are proof against all experience—a sort of frenzy has seized them—a kind of mercantile mania, that despises the trammels of common sense; for a report in a newspaper, or a letter from such a knighterrant as Sir Home Popham, is quite sufficient to induce thousands to embark their goods on the seas, without any definite object whatever, but merely to seek a market at Buenos Ayres, or some other inconsiderable place on the opposite side of the globe, and the consequence is disappointment of expectation, and loss of property. This kind of trading quixotism is destructive to the best interests of the country, and ruinous to individuals.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient,

W T.

MINES AT LEAD HILLS, IN SCOTLAND.

LEAD Hills is a village situated in a very wild and uncultivated valley of about four miles extent, where nothing is seen but heath and turf; it has been built by the people employed in the mines, who chiefly inhabit it. The land, with the royalty, belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun; it was granted to his ancestors by a king of Scotland, with an exemption from duty of all the lead which should arise from the mines.* It is divided into four parts or districts, three of which are let on lease to three different companies, the fourth is wrought by the Earl himself.

All the leases are for twenty years, at the rent of every sixth pig in kind, with an obligation not only to maintain an ancient draining level, which has been opened during more than two hundred years, but also to continue or prolong it as the works advance. The company which has the district in the lowest part of the valley, is at the greatest expence for the maintenance of this level; but then it works the richest part of the principal vein, as well as those which are adjacent to it.

If any difficulties arise respecting limits, there is a surveyor, who

* This free duty on lead, and the same on coals, was purchased by Government about the year 1796. Ed.

measures the works below, and determines the point within the works which corresponds to the boundary on the surface; but for greater security, a perpendicular shaft is sunk at the point of junction, at the expence of the two companies, and the ore which is extracted from it equally divided: this shaft serves as a boundary on this side. The lord has an agent upon the spot to receive his dues, and see to the observance of the terms of the agreement.

Much ore is also wrought in the lands of the Duke of Queensberry, upon the same terms.

A principal vein is particularly remarked in the valley, as the most abundant of all which are wrought there; branches or small veins are frequently detached from it, which commonly produce good ore. The direction of this vein is north and south; and its inclination is the same with the mountain, which is open to the east, but, as to declivity, is almost perpendicular. Besides this, there is a number of other veins, which are very good; they are parallel to this first, but incline the contrary way. The kind of rock which accompanies and contains them, is a *schistus*, which may be ranked among the slates, and which is much more tender in the wall than in the roof: (or, on the under than the upper side.)

The vein produces, to the depth of one hundred feet below the draining level, (the lowest depth to which it is wrought 1766), very fine spar, lead ore with large irregular and cubical *facets**; green, black, and white uncrystallized ore; also this last in white and very friable crystals; this is a very beautiful sort, and very rich in lead. It is only a few years since they have wrought this ore, which was formerly thrown aside as a species of spar. I have seen this vein wrought for a very great extent, of the breadth of at least four feet in solid ore; and I was assured that it widened as it grew deeper, being at its greatest depth seven feet wide. This vein is one of the richest in Europe; I have seen none which comes near it in abundance: it is, however, sometimes cut off by the reunion of the roof and wall; though some small strings are always preserved. Experience has taught them in this mine to follow by preference the veins which have their direction eastward; and when these trials do not answer the expectations of the undertakers, which, very rarely happens, they make new ones by driving cross levels to the right and left. Crystallizations of quartz are sometimes found mixed with the ore in the vein, but never in any quantity.

* Galena; called in Derbyshire diced ore; it is the most common kind; and the spar is reckoned the best sign of it.

The method of working these veins by ascending works (or steps) is in itself very good and advantageous; but it were to be wished that the wood-work, whether for the formation of the shelves for holding rubbish, or for the strength and construction of the props, were better understood; the case is the same with the linings of the shafts, which are very ill constructed; whence has often resulted the destruction of the workmen, in consequence of falls. The only means to which recourse is had for the prevention of these accidents, is to close these shafts during the winter, to stop the current of the air. Another inconvenience, which forms a very small saving to the undertakers, is, that in none of the pits is there a ladder by which to descend into the mine; so that one is obliged to fasten oneself to the rope of the windlass which is used to draw up the ore, if one wishes to visit it, which is very inconvenient and even dangerous; as is proved by the numerous accidents which happen there.

All the operations of this mine are let out at a fixed price, for working, raising, breaking, washing, and smelting the ore; a sum is fixed for each ton of lead smelted and run into pigs, which depends upon the distance and situation of the works: for example, they pay four shillings for extracting from certain places the quantity of ore sufficient for a ton of lead, and so in proportion in other works. These workmen are divided into companies or sets of undertakers of four or eight, who work two and two in the same place, and relieve each other every six hours, during which time each workman gains at least 14*d*.

The ore is broken with small hammers upon broad stones placed by the side of each other on the declivity of the mountain, and joined so as to form a kind of long table; it is separated according to its qualities, into *galena*, white, black, and green ores; each of these kinds is afterwards sifted. The ore which is extracted in small pieces is separated by washing; this operation consists in making a current of water pass over the ore, which is laid upon boards arranged upon the ground: what is carried off from these wash boards by the stream is received in great ditches where the finest particles are precipitated; these are afterwards washed on a sort of tables, badly constructed and disposed. The stamping mills, of which very little use is made, are composed of three pestles, according to the German fashion, but very ill made, as well as the chest, (or trough), and the canal (or water course); no labyrinth (or winding course) is contrived, only great holes are dug in the earth to receive what comes out of them; the works, in short, are not to be compared to the care which is taken in

Germany with regard to operations of this kind; besides that much of of the ore is lost.

The resemblance of the white ore to the spar, which is also very heavy, renders their separation by washing very difficult; but this is no inconvenience, as this spar serves as an absorbent in the smelting, and takes the place of lime stone, which is added to the pure ore.

The furnaces are of a peculiar construction; each of them is a sort of box formed of plates of cast iron, set against a wall under a great chimney, from twenty to twenty-two inches in height, breadth and depth. Round each of these sides are other walls for support, which are not raised higher than the furnace, the bottom of which is likewise formed of a similar plate of iron; but to this there is an edge or border a good inch broad, in which is made a notch or hollow cut, which communicates with a channel formed in another plate of cast-iron, placed in an inclined plane before the furnace, and appearing to be as long and broad as it; and below this channel an iron pot to receive the melted lead. The tweer is pretty near eight inches above the bottom, and the fore-part of the furnace is closed only to this height, the rest remaining entirely open; each of these furnaces has a pair of double leather bellows.

They carry on the process of smelting with turf and pit-coal; the former must be perfectly dry; they begin by putting in three or four pieces into the furnace, but only before the nose of the bellows; they afterwards fill it with pit-coal reduced to the size of a nut. When the whole is kindled, they heap upon the coal ore as it comes from the sieves and washing places, and over it a little lime slaked in the air; this unites into a mass with the ore and the coal, which is stirred from time to time with iron ringers; particular care being taken to keep it at a distance from the tweer, by putting in between them some pieces of turf, so that the wind of the bellows may always strike immediately upon it, and not upon the coal. By the agitation which is given to the ore, the mass is gradually diminished, and the lead collected in the bottom of the furnace; the same mass is drawn out from time to time upon the inclined plane, to separate the scoria from it which are taken away, and the remainder is returned into the furnace; fresh coal, ore, and lime are heaped upon it; and when the little reservoir in the bottom of the furnace, formed by the edge of the plate, is full, the lead runs out by the channel, into the iron pot below, which is previously heated with turf.

This operation is continued for about five hours. The smelters allege, that if they continued it longer, the furnace would become too

hot, and they would be in danger of vitrifying the lead; they therefore stop the furnace if the lead comes from it too red. They say that in this first smelting of the ore, the richest yields seventy per cent. and that during the five hours they draw a ton, or twenty-one cwt. of lead. I feel the greatest difficulty to credit this report, as the operation goes on very slowly, and the separation is very ill made; for the scoria comes out extremely rich, so much so, that they they still contain from fifty to fifty-five per cent.

When the smelting is finished, the furnace is well cleaned out, and allowed to cool for six or seven hours; they then begin again as before, so that they commonly finish two smeltings in the twenty-four hours.

To promote emulation among the smelters, rewards are given to those who draw from a given quantity of ore more than the ordinary produce. In like manner there are fines, and even exclusion from the work, for those who have a produce much below what the ore ought to produce.

The scoria arising from this operation are smelted in the same furnaces, from which they are drawn out more vitrified, but still loaded with small grains of lead, which are separated by pounding and washing.

This mine produces yearly 2,000 tons of lead, of 21 cwt. of Amsterdam; the lead is exported to Holland.

Although the process of smelting here appears to me ill-understood, and though there results a considerable loss of lead, I cannot condemn it in all respects, since the charcoal would cost them very dear, and a horse load of turf amounts to no more than 7*d*. What I think they might correct at a very trifling expence, would be to substitute for the floor of their furnace, which is iron, another made of a very light brasque, (a composition of clay and charcoal, of which the bottoms of iron furnaces are made). On inquiring why they did not use the reverberatory furnace, as is practised in many parts of England, they replied, that they had tried it, but that their own method was more advantageous; which I have great difficulty in believing with regard to the waste of the lead. Undoubtedly they have made their experiments badly.

ON MODERN MANNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE want of reflection, I am convinced, is the cause of almost all the follies and vices which distinguish the metropolis. You, in London, appear to me to do every thing by imitation, and you are satisfied if you can live like your neighbours. Even when you doubt the propriety of an action, it is enough to know that that action is performed by other people—and all your doubts vanish. Of your progress, either backwards or forwards, on the road of wisdom, you are equally ignorant. In this respect you remind me of a worthy old gentleman at Oxford, who took it into his head to visit London, and one day mounted his horse for this purpose. Being utterly ignorant of the road, he determined to follow the London coach then setting out, which would be an infallible guide. The Coach stopt at an inn half-way to London for the night—where the *coaches are changed*, as the gentlemen of the whip term it. The worthy gentleman looking out in the morning, saw the coach he had followed ready to set out again; he mounted and set off with it; but what was his surprise when, after riding a few hours, he discovered the spires of Oxford!—In this manner, Sir, you act in London, you follow an example, without knowing whether your course be forward or retrograde. You are satisfied to have company by the way, which ever road they may please to pursue.

It is well known that the persons who attend on a patient in a lingering illness, cannot so well judge of his decline as those who see him seldom; the latter see the change immediately, and are able to speak with certainty as to the progress of his disorder. Since age came on me, and I retired into the country, my inclination to revisit London has not often been gratified, for, indeed, it has not often returned. But when, after a twenty years absence, I some weeks ago paid a visit to a few old friends, the change in the manners of the people struck me with peculiar force.

The few remarks I made, I shall communicate as they occurred, without affecting any regularity; I am not much used to the pen.

In my remembrance, a tradesman was supposed to *entertain well*, if he gave his friends a plain joint and a pudding, with a bottle of good old port, and a hearty welcome. But now, if you are invited to a tradesman's table, you find a quantity of victuals, which, for variety and luxury, might formerly have been thought proper only at a Lord

Mayor's feast. The soups, mock turtle, fish, exquisite sauces, and rich ragouts, bespeak an appetite palled with repletion, and a stranger to the true natural relish of food.

The hours for meals are strangely altered. It is now absolutely horrid to dine before four or five o'clock—which I should not, however, have taken notice of, if it were not to remark another new fashion, that is, that no one thinks he is bound to keep the hour appointed. My old habits of punctuality remaining, I went precisely at the hour that was mentioned, and was surprised to find no person to receive me, the ladies of the house being employed at their toilet, and the gentlemen not returned from their morning ride.---On mentioning this to a friend, he turn it off with "Pooh! Pooh! my dear Sir, *every body does it!*"

I can likewise, Sir, remember the time when a shopkeeper was not ashamed to be attended at table by a female servant; but now I can scarcely enter the house of such persons, without being ushered into the room by a footman in the family livery. A glass of small beer, or a clean plate, comes with so much better grace from *Tom*, or *Jack*, than from *Sukey*, or *Sally!* But then they tell me "*every body does it!*"

In the family where I spent the days of my visit, on the first Sunday after coming to town, I asked my friend's wife, "who was the preacher at their parish church? what kind of a preacher he was? whether I could not be accommodated with a pew? To the first question, the answer was, "that he was a *Mr. Such-a-one*, or a *Mr. Thingumy*, but she really did not remember his name." To the second, "that she never heard him;" and to the third, "that she supposed there was a pew belonging to the house, but she had really never sat in it." On Sundays, I found that it was the custom to lie in bed late, to breakfast late—and for the rest of the day it was always filled up by a party at home or abroad, in town or in the country. I was about to offer an observation on this mode of spending the day, when she, with a smile, said, "Lord, Mr. QUEERBOTTOM, *every body does it!*"

With respect to changes in dress, I confess I never thought them of sufficient importance to deserve grave censure, or philosophic examination. They vary so constantly, that what is proper has an equal chance of duration with that which is improper. I could not, however, help noticing, that there was no distinction in dress. Ladies of fifty, and ladies of fifteen, dress exactly in the same manner—those who are to please, and those whose days of pleasing are over, seem equally anxious to decorate the person. And if any one is inclined to censure this equalizing scheme, he will, like me, be told, that "*every body does it!*"

The perpetual succession of new dresses, are attended with one consequence, which appeared to me to be very obvious—it supplied ample matter for conversation, and what most of all surprised me, was, that the gentlemen take part in such conversation, as if they had been bred milliners or mantua-makers. But when I wished to recal the remembrance of past days, before cards had banished conversation, and dress had supplied its place, I was directly silenced by that never-failing and unanswerable argument, "*every body does it!*"

As I perceive I have taken up a good deal of paper already, I shall here conclude; and, if the present letter be acceptable, you may perhaps have a second from,

Sir, your humble servant,

HUMPHREY QUEERBOTTOM.

ON REGULATING THE WAGES OF WORKMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FROM the first commencement of your useful Miscellany I have been expecting that some of your correspondents would enter into a discussion of very great moment amongst Tradesmen and Manufacturers of all classes and descriptions, I mean some method or system of regulating the wages of workmen; but as it has not yet been done, I beg leave to send you a few hints, which perhaps may be the means of bringing the subject into notice.

The present combinations amongst the journeymen of different branches are more alarming than they are surprising, and it certainly is the duty of the Legislature to enquire into the cause, and endeavour to apply some kind of a remedy for such an evil.

There is no one but will allow that combinations are extremely dangerous things, and therefore the greatest care should be taken in order to prevent them. Yet there must be some mode of raising the price of labour, in order to keep pace with the gradual rise of every necessary article of life. Dr. Adam Smith, whose opinions have been so religiously adhered to, respecting the liberty of trade and forestalling, says, that a country cannot long exist, where the wages of labour are not sufficient to enable a man, working at common labour without any particular skill (such as a bricklayer's labourer for instance) to maintain himself, a wife, and three children. When that is not the case, people die for want, and the country is gradually de-

populated either from celibacy or for want of sufficient means to raise the new generation. It is, therefore, my clear opinion that at present some relief is necessary, on this point; and I must beg leave to observe, that if Dr. Smith's doctrines are to be followed in one thing they should in another as well; but at present it is not precisely so, nor indeed, that it is owing to any bad intention, nor even will I say neglect of our Lawgivers, but to certain peculiar circumstances. A remedy is not however less necessary on that account.

Journeymen, from their very situation, from their numbers, and there only means of expressing their wish being by public or open acts, having been always liable to combine together as well as to have their motions watched; laws have been long since made to prevent the dreadful effect that would result from their success in such combinations. Whereas the master Tradesman can concert measures quickly and without producing any alarm; and in consequence of which they have never yet excited any; and no laws have been thought of relative to them, though the prices of many of the st ple articles of this country have been settled regularly at public meetings of the masters and dealers.

Thus it is that the one party has called the attention of the Legislature, and the other has not; besides which, these same masters, who settle to raise the price of any article, settle also to fall it when it is necessary or expedient; but as the journeymen could never be expected to do this, they cannot be put on the same footing; although then they cannot obtain justice by the same means, that ought not to prevent them from obtaining justice, and some expedient should be sought after for that purpose.

I would keep in mind, in searching for a means of regulating wages, the difference between a temporary rise of prices and that gradual and lasting one, on the other hand, which has been going on for several centuries; and it does occur to me, that there might be such a thing as an arbitration referre o, that arbitration to consist of one-third masters, one-third journeymen, and the remaining third, men of some other profession, or independency; for then it would be to the interest of the masters and journeymen to come to some settlement, and of the third party, to do justice to both, by which it is but reasonable to conclude something like a fair and amicable adjustment would take place.

In matters that are not of a nature to be settled either by law or general regulation, I am always for employing some middle expedient, that without inflaming the minds of the parties, will end in as nearly as possible, obtaining justice for both.

As it is the business and interest of mankind to find out some peace-

able and fair means of doing whatever must of necessity be done, I think this is a case of that sort. This is only a hasty sketch and remedy proposed for the evil complained of. I hope it may induce some of your numerous and ingenuous correspondents to enter more largely into the subject.

I am, Sir, Your's,

URBANUS.

NOTE ON MR. GRAHAM'S ESSAY ON COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WILL you favour me with a place in your Magazine, for the following note on a part of Mr. Graham's Essay on Commerce, in your Magazine, page 5. Many parts of it I admire much; but I think the subject of smuggling merits a little more of his attention. He speaks of it as a terrible crime, destructive to individuals, and ruinous to the country.—It cannot be so. The smuggler supplies the consumers with a commodity cheaper than the fair trader, in proportion to the amount of the duty charged by law, or nearly so. The smuggler makes a profit by this, and the consumer a saving, and government suffers a diminution in the taxes, but not equal to the full amount of the duty, because the low price to the consumer induces a greater consumption of the smuggled article, than if it had paid the duty; but suppose the whole imports and exports of Britain were smuggled and paid no duty at all—the consequence would be, that government must raise their revenue by a capitation-tax, land-tax, or something else; but what difference can this make to the interest of the country? the wealth of the country is still the same. Smuggling can only be considered as an infringement of *particular regulations for the management of trade*, and the question is, whether these regulations are wise and salutary themselves? I maintain they are not; and say that all trade should be free—that there should neither be custom-house nor excise-office. All restrictions are hurtful, and from this we may conclude that smuggling may be as much a virtue as a crime.

Your's, &c.

R. M.

ON SALTING MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 12th Sept.* 1809.

OBSERVING in some of your late Magazines, various letters on Salting Meat, and one in particular from a gentleman who appears to be in that line, I take the liberty of copying for your Miscellany a letter in the eighth volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 691. Perhaps your correspondent, Frederick, could favour you with a reply to its enquiries.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

L.

"Reading the Philosophical Magazine for last month, (July), I observed that Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, says, that in salting meat a decomposition takes place in this manner: The septic acid of the meat unites itself with the soda of the salt; and the muriatic acid of the salt unites itself with the meat. Here then are two new substances, viz.

Muriate of flesh (salt meat); and
Septate of soda (brine).

And here arise two queries, whose answers may lead to some discoveries useful to society.

1st. Does this decomposition take place because the affinity of the muriatic acid to the flesh is greater than it is to the soda?

2d. Or is it because the affinity of the septic acid to the soda is greater than it is to the flesh?

On supposing the former to be the case, it is possible that potash may have a greater affinity to the muriatic acid than the flesh, (though the soda had not), and of course disengage it therefrom, forming a muriate of potash, and leaving the flesh entirely fresh and good, notwithstanding its having been already deprived of its septic acid by salting in the first instance. I think Dr. Mitchell says the septic acid is unwholesome; if so, the meat may be all the better for being deprived of it.

On supposing the latter query to be the case, it is clear that potash would have the desired effect; since (by our supposition) the affinity of the muriatic acid to the flesh cannot be so great as it is to soda, (and it is well known that it is greater to potash than to soda), its union therewith having been a work of necessity, it having had nothing else

wherewith to unite after the formation of the brine (or septate of soda).

Again, on supposing the latter query, would not soda freshen the salt meat, i. e. would it not decompose the muriate of flesh (which is salt-meat, agreeably to our hypothesis; or, in other words, it is meat deprived of its septic acid, and combined with muriatic acid)? I think it would, because it is supposed there is no more septic acid in the flesh; of course, the muriatic acid, whose affinity to the fresh, as before noted, is not very great, would quit it, and seize the soda, leaving the flesh entirely fresh, &c. as before, with the potash."

Had I the time and conveniences, I should make these experiments; but as I have not, I hope to see the result given by some of your correspondents; and should it be found that neither potash nor soda will produce the effect of extracting the muriatic acid from salt meat, so as to render it agreeable, could not there be found some other substance which would have the effect? C.

ON THE IMPROPER FORM OF BOTTLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Mearns, 20th August,* 1809.

As it is the laudable object of your Miscellany, to communicate to the public, the discoveries and improvements which are daily made in the arts and manufactures of our country, I trust it will not be deemed superfluous to suggest the propriety of adopting some improvement in the form and shape of our common glass bottles for holding wine, cyder, porter, and other liquors.

The present form, or fashion, of our bottles, for I believe fashion enters into such things, is to make a large cavity inwards in the bottom; the object of which, no doubt, has originally been, to make the bottle stand fair on the table, and render it less liable to be overset. But the same object could surely be obtained with a concavity not the tenth part of the usual extent, and there would also be a considerable saving in metal to the manufacturer.

It is one objection to this large and unnecessary projection in the bottom of the bottle, that it is very difficult to clean it, and it is well known, that if the bottle is not thoroughly rinced, the liquor will be spoiled, as nothing is so easily tainted as wine, beer, porter, &c.

As this *awkward* bump in our bottles, seems to be altogether un-

necessary, it is strange, that it should have been so long continued by our manufacturers, especially when they have the model of a wine decanter before them, which although it has a small degree of concavity on the outside of the bottom, has little or no convexity in the inside, and is easily rinsed. But the saving of metal alone, ought to be a sufficient inducement to make some alteration in the shape of common bottles, for the same quantity of materials that is at present required to make ten would produce twelve, if the improvement suggested were adopted.

If you think these hints are worthy a place in your widely circulated Magazine, I shall be very happy if you would insert them.

And am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT LAW MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *August 17th*, 1809.

My intention in writing to you at present, is to give you some account of a book I am in possession of, on Commerce; which I believe is both rare and valuable. It is entitled "Consuetudo, vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law Merchant, divided into three parts, according to the essential parts of trafficke. Necessarie for all statesmen, judges, magistrates, temporall and civ lawyers, mintmen, merchants, mariners, and all others negociating in all of the world. By Gerard Malynes, merchant." The edition, I have, is dated 1636, and is a pretty thick folio. From the address to the reader, however, the work appears to have been written in 1622.

It is dedicated to King James, in that style of courteous and quaint flattery so suitable to the age, and congenial to the *literary taste* and arbitrary notions of that sovereign. Before I proceed to give an account of some parts of the work, which I trust will interest your commercial readers, I am tempted to transcribe the concluding part of the dedication. "If your most excellent Majesty, therefore, shall bee pleased (from the zodique of your gracious aspect) to cast some reflecting beams upon the plain superficies of this law merchant, every little sparke therein will become a flame, and all merchants and others shall be inabled to draw (by the diameter of it), meridian lines of your royall favour, without which, this book may be compared to a sun

dyall, which is no longer serviceable than whilest the sun-beames do illuminate the same."

Malynes divides his work into three parts;—The first part "concerning commodities, compared to the body of traffick.—The second part concerning monies compared to the soule of trafficke.—And the third part concerning the exchanges of monies by bills of exchanges, compared to the facultie of the soule of traffique*."

In his chapter on the last of corn of Amsterdam, he makes the following remark: "The corne doth so much differ in goodnesse that the measure of Amsterdam will weigh of Eastland wheat 150 lbs.; of French wheat 180 lbs.; of Sicilia wheat, 224 lbs.; and of Africa 236 lbs." Can any of your readers inform me whether these wheats now vary as much in their quality and weight? In his remarks on salt, he observes, "in the boiling of it you must observe the wind, which is good at the north, but contrarie in the south." Has this been observed?

In his chapter on colours, he gives us the following information. "There was of late years, two great controversies at the councel table; the one concerning the dying of black silk, called the London dye; the other concerning the use of logwood, being a false glorious colour?

"Concerning the London dye of silk, it was proved, that one pound of sixteen ounces was by sophistications of additements augmented to thirty-two ounces, and forty ounces; which fraud comes to pass by reason of the gummy matter or substance, whereof the silk was not purged for black dye, as it is in colours, whereby it made such an increase in weight. To prevent this abuse, a corporation of silk men were made, and nevertheless, for as much, that a reasonable increase of eight ounces doth look fairer and can be better used, there remained a toleration of this increase in London."

In his chapter on pearls and precious stones, he tells a story, which if true, rivals the extravagance of Cleopatra. "I remember that a friend of my acquaintance, called Mons. Hellman, told me many years since, that during the minority of Phillip III, late king of Spain, he shewed unto him two excellent great round pearls, which he valued at 10,000 ducats or 3,000*l.*; which the young prince took into his hands, saying, '*Bocado per un roy*,' (a morsell for a king), and swallowed them down one after another. The merchant made account to

* It is curious to observe the uncertainty of our orthography when Malynes wrote—*Traffic* is spelt three different ways in the contents.

receive money for his pearls, but he could not, and was glad within two days after to take his pearls again, which by the heat of the stomach were become yellow; coming to Antwerp, a certain Jew undertook to take off the upper scale, and so they were exceeding fair again, but diminished; they were afterwards sold to the Great Turk for above 2000*l*."

Under the head "commodities of Great Britain," he tells us, that in his time there were 250,000 woollen cloths, broad and narrow made yearly; the tin wrought and unwrought above 12,000 lbs.; 8,000 fodders of lead used and exported; above 700 tons of allum; copperas 250 tons; iron of all sorts setting 800 furnaces at work.

From the following anecdote of the mayor of Carmarthen, he appears to have anticipated the leading doctrine of Mr. Spence, and what is more to have acted upon it. "Worthy of commendation was the mayor of Carmarthen town, in Wales, who (perceiving the Spaniards to import oranges and lemons, and to sell them continually for ready money, and to export the same without buying any of their country commodities, being staple wares, and their's very corruptible, and many times half rotten,) caused a proclamation to be made, that no man, (for the space of three days) should buy any oranges and lemons; and within that time they were all spoiled, and so the Spaniard went home by weeping cross, and afterwards sold his oranges better, cheaper, and bought commodities for his return."

In his forty-sixth chapter, "Of Plantations of People and new Discoveries," the doctrine of Mr. Malthus is given in a few words. 'Unless the three great imposthumes of the world, namely, wars, famine, and pestilence do purge that great body; all kingdoms and countries become very populous, and men can hardly live in quiet or without danger.' In this chapter, he gives the population of France, twenty-two millions; England sixteen millions; Scotland nine millions; Ireland two-thirds of Scotland; and Flanders seven hundred thousand.

Speaking of the great wealth of the West Indies, he informs us that the greatest treasure that ever came at one time from Spanish America was in 1587, as a provision for the great Armada; the gold and silver was valued at thirteen millions, and the other commodities at three millions.

It appears that in the time of Malynes, there were no pawn-brokers in London; he tells us that he made an attempt, a few years before the publication of his work, to establish a mount of charity, which did not succeed; and he gives sixteen rules or orders to be observed

for the government of the mount of charity, consisting of two houses within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, and one house at Westminster; where all men may borrow monies in small sums, without paying any use or loan for the same, upon pawn to be delivered for caution or security of the said monies, according to the manner of Bridges (*Bruges*) in Flanders, and other countries. These mounts of charity were to be supported by voluntary contributions, in order to enable them to advance money without interest.

If these extracts should amuse or interest your readers, I may, perhaps, resume them on some future occasion.

A. Z.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF CURING HAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SOMETIMES dip into the antient writers of husbandry, as Cato, Columella, Varro, &c. If you think your correspondent, "a West Indian," or "Frederick," would be interested in learning how the Romans cured hams, I send you the translation of a recipe left us by the first mentioned author, see *M. Cato de re Rustica, cap.* 162.

How to Salt Hams, either in a Tub or Cask.

"When you have procured fresh hocks, chop off the hoofs, take for each half a bushel of *Romanian* salt, bruised, and spread it at the bottom of the tub or cask; put in a ham with the skinny side downwards and cover it completely with salt, then lay another upon it, and cover it in the same way; take care that flesh do not touch flesh; cover all your hams in the same manner, and when you have settled them properly in the vessel, spread salt over all, so that no part of any of the hams shall appear, smoothing the surface neatly. When they have been five days in pickle take them out, brine and all; and replace them, putting those at the bottom which before lay uppermost, covering them and treating them as at first. At the end of twelve days, take out the hams, wipe off the salt, and hang them up in a current of air for the space of two days. On the third day, cleanse them thoroughly with a sponge, anoint them with oil, hang them in the smoke two days, and on the third day take them down and rub them well with oil and vinegar mixed. You may then hang them up in your store room; neither maggots nor weevils will touch them."

It does not appear that Cato used any saltpetre in the curing of hams. Perhaps the species of salt which he used, made that article unnecessary. *Sal Romaniensi.*

I do not exactly know what kind of salt this was. It is not mentioned by Pliny, who has a chapter on the different kinds of salt. (Lib. 31. cap. 7, Sal Romanus would be Roman salt.) On this point I should be glad to receive information from any of your readers.

Your's, &c. C.

ON THE PROPRIETY OF ESTABLISHING PAROCHIAL SHOPS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Sept.* 10*th*, 1809.

As the internal economy of labouring parishes cannot fail to be an object of general interest, permit me to mention one particular, in which, it appears, a considerable improvement might be introduced to rural districts.

Those who are in habits of familiarity with recluse parts of the country must be aware of the very great difficulty the peasant finds in procuring, with tolerable advantage, even the humble necessaries to which his earnings are equivalent. In many instances, a town is at several miles distance. A frequent journey to this mart would evidently occupy too much of the husband's time to be practicable; and the wife, surrounded in all probability by a numerous family, is equally incapable of the undertaking. Very small shops are, consequently, opened in the scattered hamlet; and thither the scanty stipend of the peasant family uniformly goes. As these shops are supplied with the various articles in which they deal, from no better a source than the largest retailer of the neighbouring country town, and as nothing bordering on competition can be supposed to exist in the seclusion of a confined village, it naturally occurs that the peasant pays nearly fifty per cent. more for his homely commodities than the mechanic, who possesses the advantages of purchasing of more extensive dealers at a market, rendered advantageous by a spirit of rivalry. The countryman's ten shillings a week, therefore, undergo a most afflictive reduction, in point of absolute value: an evil that requires little illustration, and which falls with particular severity on the man,

whose nominal remuneration for labour has not kept pace with the actual decrease evident in the value of money*. In consequence of this local deterioration of the labourer's income, he gradually incurs a debt which binds him more firmly to the necessity of expending his earnings with the village trader, and compels him to purchase, without a murmur, indifferent articles at a price still more exorbitant than before. The situation of a hopeless debtor is evidently unfavourable to the exercise of industry. Whether a debt, which there is no rational prospect of discharging, be five pounds or five shillings, is a matter of small moment among those who have not learned honour through the mean of education. The peasant flies to drinking, and his family experience the severe misery of receiving the necessaries procured by daily labour from the hands of a man who never transmits the adulterated pittance without alarming and degrading taunts.

It appears that this grievance, really formidable to the most useful class of men possessed by the empire, might be totally remedied without any great exertion or inconvenience. I would propose a shop to be opened by the parish officers of every country neighbourhood, at which the poor might be served with unadulterated articles, at a profit just sufficient to defray the expences of the undertaking. The comparatively extensive capital arising from the rates of a parish at large would enable the proprietors to purchase goods at a desirable market. The charge of the establishment would be trivial. Some minor officer of the parish would be willing and able, for a small salary, to superintend the sale of articles in so limited and unembarrassed a concern; and the whole might be periodically inspected, with little additional trouble, by the church-warden or overseer.

The benefits that must accrue to the humble purchaser are obvious. Without any compulsion, he would possess the opportunity of expending his earnings in an advantageous manner. The impossibility of acquiring goods on trust (as the parish shop would of course sell only for ready money) is a circumstance that must be ultimately beneficial to him. Admitting that the profits of the institution might not, from the superficial accounts of the purchase and sale, altogether defray the expenses; the parish would certainly be gainers in the aggregate, independently of the amendment of manners likely to take

* The village labourer's pay has not experienced an increase of above one-third within the last fifty years. The price of the common articles of life has more than doubled in the same period. The increase of the poor-rates is a sufficient voucher for the inadequacy of the peasant's remuneration.

place from the system; for the debt of the pauper generally becomes an indirect burthen on the payers to the poor rate, under the present order of things.

This project is not entirely chimerical. A shop, in its essential point resembling that which I recommend to general adoption, has been established by a most amiable character in Oxfordshire,—the Bishop of Durham, whose seat, named Mungwell, is situated in the vicinity of Wallingford. The institution of this philanthropic prelate is in every desirable shape successful. The peasantry of England will have reason to repeat his Lordship's name with gratitude, should his private example find parochial imitators.

The shops instituted by the proprietors of iron works in the recluse parts of Wales, likewise exhibit the propriety of the plan. These little marts are established for local accommodation, but they sufficiently prove the efficacy of public shops in neighbourhoods where a competition of sellers is unattainable.

Wishing that these hints may obtain notice, through the extensive circulation of your miscellany,

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

J. N. B.

THE MERCHANT, No. III.

WE have received the following note directed for us, through the medium of the Editor of the Tradesman.

To the Merchant.

GENTLEMEN,

To you who have volunteered impartially to state matter of fact, in respect to commercial incidents, with comments thereon, for the general benefit not only of the class of manufacturers and tradesmen, but the public at large; and which from the specimen already exhibited, we may be flattered to expect. I beg leave to enquire your thoughts and sentiments of the real state of British trade and commerce at this eventful period.

Myself being busily employed in the active part of trade, I have not much time to pore into the theoretical state of commerce; but wherever I have slightly dipped into the various accounts given to the public of our situation as the first mercantile nation in the world, I have been so bewildered with their opposite conclusions, that I have

taken this expedient to call your attention thereto; flattering myself that men of your judgment and experience, as well as unbiassed principles, will dedicate a corner of one of your numbers to this subject.

The most material points of argument seem to rest upon the general stagnation of trade and commerce throughout the kingdom; yet the exports, at present, as given from time to time, both in quantity and value, particularly in The Tradesman, far exceed even some years back; again the loss we sustain in foreign exchange; the price of stocks notwithstanding, being kept up, from the supposed quantity of bullion in the market, whilst in common trade, nothing is to be seen but paper money.

Any elucidation on these seeming inconsistencies, will oblige, amongst many others,

A Plain Tradesman.

It is totally out of our power, through the nature and limits of our plan, to enter into all the argument and discussion on the several points the writer above has alluded to, so as at once to be able to give a condensed and satisfactory answer to the original question, that is, *the real state of British trade and commerce.*

In order that the fair trader may not be led into error, by the fallacious reasoning of the numerous writers of the day, preaching up the prosperous state of British trade and commerce, and calling into their aid, confused returns of gross imports and exports, from which the balance on a promiscuous view appears so much in the British Merchant's favour; we conceive it our duty to speak a few words on this subject, at the same time we wish to be understood, we are far from running into extremes on the opposite side of the question, and ending our arguments, as other writers have done, with foretelling a national bankruptcy.

The merchant in general calculates his gains, not on the excess of his exports, but on that of his imports; although those very imports again furnish an exportation; so that the display of an enormous excess of exports beyond imports, to shew the thriving state of our commerce with foreign nations, has a tendency to mislead; if this was actually the case, the quantity of bullion now in this country must be enormous; but this is well known is not the fact. The exclusive criterion is a favourable course of exchange; for although it be true that a favourable balance must require an excess of the exports above the importations, yet that excess of exports may actually exist without tending to a favourable balance. Hence, notwithstanding, the excess of exports above the imports for the several last years, as exhibit-

ed in various returns, particularly in some of the late numbers of The Tradesman, the real balance of trade, on a favourable exchange, has been with foreign nations; and this has led most seriously to the clandestine exportation of our specie. We were led into this train of reflection from the late seizure of guineas we have observed in the paper made by one of our custom-house officers, in the port of Gravesend, to the amount of no less a sum than 50,000*l.*

It is a well known fact, that at most of our principal sea-ports, that is at Gravesend, Harwich, Falmouth, Yarmouth, &c., there is not a captain of a vessel, particularly those in the Dutch and Baltic trade, but procure by every means in their power as much gold coin as possible, chiefly through the medium of Jews, at the advance of 22*s.* and 23*s.* paper currency for every guinea. And so generally is this clandestine collection made of the vitals of our country, that the sale of gold in this manner forms one of the principal perquisites of the waiters of the different inns at those sea-ports.

At Hambro' an English guinea will fetch from 25*s.* to 26*s.*; but it must be understood that you will not receive in exchange for such guinea 25*s.* in silver or coin, but you will obtain nothing more than a bill for 25*s.* on London, or the paper currency of the country, which undergoes a considerable discount.

It will be necessary also to take notice of the material difference in the price of gold of late years. The mint price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce; but the market price has been gradually rising, and was, very lately, at no less a sum than 4*l.* 13*s.* per ounce, being an actual advance of 20 per cent. It is also very remarkable, that for the twenty years previous to the year 1797 the average prices were not higher than 3*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per ounce.

This immense rise in the market price of gold, and which has occasioned such a material loss to the real balance of the country, in the exchange with foreign nations, is wholly and solely attributable to the act restricting the payments of the Bank in specie. Of course the simple remedy for this evil complained of, would be by gradually withdrawing the bank notes from circulation.

Against the exportation of the specie of the country, we know there are severe enactments; and no passenger or other person quitting the country are allowed to take with them more than five guineas in specie; but whilst there is such strong temptations to avoid the laws and regulations, it always will be done. It is not in the limits of our paper to point out all the evil tendency of the present paper circulation, to say nothing of the many capital convictions re-

corded in the Criminal Calendar, from the temptation of the case of forgery of the paper currency, in preference to the possibility of making a base coinage.

It is much to be regretted, that the ingenuity of human invention has not been employed with success, through the stimula of a national premium, to produce a method of forming this circulating medium, (as it cannot be dispensed with in toto), in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of forging the same without it being preceptable to the most common observer.

It strikes us that the only possible way of producing such a desideratum, would be by framing an impression that could only be executed with such a complex and expensive machine, or which would require the extraordinary powers of a steam engine to produce, and thereby render it impossible for any individual to acquire or accomplish it, although they might be familiar to the ways and means thereof; but we shall give this subject a further discussion in a future Number.

We were greeted on change a few days since, by an old mercantile acquaintance of ours, established at Hambro', and recently arrived from the Continent, who after the usual compliments and enquiries had passed, told us he was extremely sorry to observe the same appearance in our metropolis, as in the capitals on the Continent, and that he saw very plainly we now felt the effects of the Continental war at all points. But we could not refrain from smiling, when he very gravely asserted, that on calling at the counting-houses or warehouses of his correspondents, he was generally answered by an old porter, that master as well as the clerks were all gone *to the sea side*; and that on 'Change he observed a falling off of the usual company, and asked moreover if the late conscription had not included all classes, from sixteen to fifty. This conclusion, we found, was drawn from the summer's excursion at this time of the year, enjoyed by all those connected with trade and business, (no matter how urgent), from the porter of a warehouse, to the senior partner of a firm in Lombard Street.

In the meridan of our active life in trade and business, it was the custom of all those concerned therein, *to stick to the shop*, until they were enabled to retire from the busy scene altogether, being contented with a Sunday's relaxation from the toils of the week, by enjoying a cruize in the country to Highgate or Hampstead, take a shilling ordinary and a pipe, and return comfortably in the evening to the city; and perhaps the family was indulged with a month's lodging at Islington during the summer, and this was only confined to the gay and ex-

travagant; but at the present period, entering into a new century, strange are the revolutions in manners and customs, as well as in states and empires. It is now found impossible to breathe any pure air in the metroplis during the *summer* months of September, October, and November, without taking a journey of seventy miles to the sea coast; and the citizen's wife, who some years since would have assisted her spouse in drawing a chaise containing their little darlings up Highgate-hill from St. Paul's, find it a great exertion to ride a donkey from Margate to a public breakfast at Dandelion.

It has been (and we believe very justly) observed, by some professional men, that a very late and full season at the different watering places, forebodes a very promising harvest in the ensuing courts of law for crim con. And from the various observations we have made, particularly with the assistance of a friend of ours, who is a commissioner of bankrupts, we can always by attending to the fashionable arrivals and departures, judge of the increase and decrease of the numbers of "*Whereas*" that will grace the Gazette of the following spring.

We beg leave to be understood, that we are not so splenetic as to condemn an excursion into the country, or the proper enjoyment of the sea air, both of which are extremely proper and beneficial, if taken with a due respect to time and place; but from the fashionable manner of emigrating in a horde, it is nothing more than transporting the enjoyments of the metropolis, (consisting of routes, balls, dinners, plays, music meetings, card parties, &c. all night, and sleeping all day), amongst the villagers and fishermen of the sea-shore. And many are the number who have retired from their summer's excursion accompanied with coughs, which have terminated either in a settled asthma, or a galloping consumption. P.

THE TRAVELLER'S JOURNEY TO HOLLAND.

(Continued from page 130, N°. XIV.)

WITH the assistance of my good friends the *Skipper* and the *Maekelar*, I got my luggage safe on board the sailing boat for Rotterdam, for which place I was furnished with a passport. The time of departure of the boats is regulated by the tides in the same manner as from Gravesend to London; when it is full or new moon, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam or Catwyck, it is then high water at three o'clock. Having a fair wind we had only two hours pleasant sail, and arrived safe at Rotterdam.

This city is much increased both in trade and appearance during the present war, and what traffic is now carried on with Holland is chiefly concentrated at Rotterdam. It is situated on the north bank of the river Maese, about thirty-seven miles south of Amsterdam, nine miles south-east from the Hague, and fifteen eastward of the Briel. This city is large and populous, of a triangular figure, tolerably well built of brick, and most of the streets wide and well pated. There are ten principal entrances, or rather gates to the town, six of which are on the land side, and four on the side of the river Maese. It is supposed to take its name from the river Rotter, a small stream which falls into the canals of this city. Rotterdam having the greater part of the Commercial trade of the country, it may naturally be supposed to consist chiefly of shops and warehouses, and the business attendant on shipping. One of the first classes of trade in Holland, and particularly at this port is the herring fishery, which may deservedly be stiled the Golden Mine of Holland; but within the last twelve months this branch has been much straightened by the English cruizers in the North sea, and they cannot fish as formerly, even on the English and Scotch coast; yet, on the other hand, to the individuals concerned in these fishing boats at present, it furnishes a very lucrative branch of trade, not only as the produce of their fishing fetches a ready and good market, but those vessels are the means of smuggling in vast stores of all those articles of foreign manufacture and colonial produce otherwise contraband, and of course those that are very successful therein, have amassed tolerable fortunes in a very short time.

Yet Rotterdam does not at present enjoy a tenth part of the commerce which she possessed previous to the French invasion and the interruption of her intercourse with Great Britain. Before the war upwards of 300 sail of English vessels have been seen at one time within the port of Rotterdam, and this number was again exceeded, by the vessels belonging to the place and those of other nations. Yet in the present stagnant trade of the place the appearance to a stranger is very promising, of its commercial concerns, for in the morning it is scarcely possible to walk in the streets, where no paths are appropriated to foot passengers as in England, without being in great danger of your life, or of having your clothes dirtied by the numerous sledges of goods passing. The principal streets are intersected with Canals of a sufficient depth to receive vessels of from two to three hundred tons burthen, which greatly facilitates the trade of the place, as ships are enabled immediately to deliver their cargoes into the warehouses of the proprietors without the attendant expence and delay occasioned in the

river Thames, from the unloading into small craft before it can be landed. Another great advantage to the Dutch merchant is, that the vessels belonging or consigned to him, deliver their cargoes under his immediate eye, so that he can attend to his compting-house at the time he is preventing any loss through the indolence and embezzlement of his menial servants. But the canals are now for the most part full of dismantled vessels, and more than one half the workmen are unoccupied.

The principal street in Rotterdam is the Bomb Quay, standing nearly a mile along the bank of the Meuse. The buildings are not elegant but very strong, mostly five stories high; little use is made of the ground floor, from the frequent inundations they are liable to, and the basement has generally a panderous pair of gates, and folding doors, opening to the warehouse at the back part of the building. The market place is ornamented with the statue of Erasmus, who was a native of this Town; it is of Bronze, and was erected in 1662. The cathedral of St. Lawrence, is a dull looking and very heavy pile, but it contains many stately monuments of their old Admirals. The Stadt-house is an old building, but the chambers are large and finely adorned.

There are several houses here principally for the accommodation of strangers, and in peaceable times, chiefly frequented by English Captains. There are several good and convenient markets; Rotterdam has also a good Theatre, the performances of which are chiefly Dramatic pieces from the French stage; here is also a smoaking room attached, by way of refreshment for mynheer between the acts.

Having settled my business much sooner than I expected, I proceeded by the Trukschuyt, a passage boat for Delt, and from thence to the Hague.* The prospects on the road are extremely delightful, and of

*Delft was formerly famous for its manufactures of Earthenware, particularly of that kind known in England by its name, and some of the superior kinds have been extolled as rivalling the celebrated porcelain of China for its elegance and beauty; at present the Potteries are much diminished like all the other Trade, Commerce and Manufactures of Holland, and I imagine that at present not more than five-hundred persons now get an employment from a trade, that formerly found bread for upwards of ten thousand. Notwithstanding which, the same jealousy towards strangers is still observed, and unless a traveller is well recommended he cannot obtain a sight of their manufactories. Delft contains several excellent Breweries, and London Porter is imitated with tolerable good success; if, however, it is drank out of the Cask, it is much inferior, but after it has been in bottles some time, its taste is nearly as agreeable as London Bottled Porter, from which it is difficultt to distinguish it.

a breadth capable of admitting four or five carriages abreast, and each side shaded by a lofty row of trees. The name of *Graven Haag*, signifies the Counts hedge, it having formed some Centuries ago a part of the domain of the Counts of Holland. The principal street *Voorhout*, contains many elegant and classical buildings, quite different from those of Rotterdam. Next to the principal street is the *Vyverberg*, in the form of an oblong square, having spacious walks shaded with trees, and a broad canal. The streets are paved with a kind of Flanders brick, which being of a light colour have a very clean appearance, and joined so closely together, that it is difficult to observe any interstices, hence in the worst of weather you may walk abroad without that annoyance of mud and dirt so frequently met with in all populous towns. The Hague was formerly noted for the Prince of Orange's curious collection of rarities and cabinet of Natural History, but all those are now sacked to that rendezvous of the pillage of the Continent, Paris. The *Prince Graft* is also reckoned one of the most magnificent streets in Europe, being nearly half a mile in length, in a straight line, and very broad having a canal running through the midst of it, adorned on each side with shady trees; over which are several stone bridges, ornamented with hand rails. The houses are mostly elegant buildings occupied by the most opulent persons; here is also situated the *Spin-house*, or house of Correction for Females. The *Westeinde* is a long street, which terminates in a great flesh market, but the favourite market for the Dutchmen is one close by, for all kinds of fish; here both sea and river fish are brought for sale alive, and kept in large troughs of water; for they are such epicures in fish, that they will purchase none but what are alive: those that are dead are either thrown away or sold to the poor. The great Church, is a tolerably handsome building, and contains a noble organ; this church has many magnificent monuments to the memory of several of the most famous Dutch Admirals; particularly one of Baron D'Opdam, whose mausoleum was erected at the expence of the Republic. It has a long and pompous epitaph, descriptive of his various atchievements, particularly that wherein he was killed, his ship being blown up by the British, in 1666.

The Hague has much the advantage of the other towns, I have yet passed in Holland, from the cleanliness of the streets, the elegance of the buildings, agreeable walks, and the goodness of the air; as the town is rather situated on a small eminence and stands on a dry soil: and it has been generally observed by most writers, and I think with reason, that

the inhabitants here are more polite than the generality of their neighbours; but this must be ascribed to the opulence and respectability of the townsmen, and from this place having so long been the Capital of the seven Provinces, and the seat of the Court of Holland; but perhaps in a few years it may altogether degenerate; for poverty already has began to make, some appearance in the town, since its rival Amsterdam has led the seat of Government away. The neighbourhood of the Hague particularly towards Scheveling might be very pleasant and enjoy a fine sea view, but this is very industriously concealed from the sight by Sand-hills, through which, the road to the above village is cut and paved at an infinite and unnecessary expence; this neighbourhood would also be admirably adapted for sea bathing, but to this, the Dutch have an unaccountable prejudice, and they have a strong antipathy to the sea air; their aversion is not merely a vulgar prejudice, but obtains the support of their leading physicians, and on this account, though most delightful houses of pleasure might be built on the coast commanding a most exquisite marine prospect, not a villa or even a hovel is to be seen, some few houses at Scheveling excepted, which front the ocean. You enter the avenue to Scheveling through a great gate, where you pay a tax of about a farthing for each passenger, except the fishermen of the village who are exempt. This road is beautifully adorned on each side by double rows of trees, which form a very shady and pleasant walk during the summer.

(To be Continued.)

STRICTURES ON A FORMER ACCOUNT OF MALLEABLE ZINC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent from Manchester has presented in the last number of the important publication, which you superintend, a view of the newly instituted works of Mr. Hobson, of Sheffield. I am by no means, in the present communication, inclined to dispute or doubt, the vast superiority which vessels for different culinary economical or general purposes manufactured of the metal zinc, necessarily possess over similar vessels made of lead or copper, which never fail in one way or other, to present their baneful influence to the animal frame; and of the deleterious effects of which, unhappily too many examples rest on our records. Indeed a contemporary physician,

Dr. Lambe, late of Warwick, has asserted, that it is very probable that the purest water imbibes some metallic qualities from such vessels as may occasionally contain it, and the recent discoveries which the extension of electro chemical science by *Galvani*, *Volta*, *Davy*, and others, impress us with a satisfactory sentiment of the truth of this apprehension. The Doctor has recently, we understand, denied even the necessity of appeasing thirst, by any potation whatever, asserting, that recent vegetables contain juices sufficiently abundant, in a state of health, for all the needs of man as a beverage.

It is not our intention, at present, to argue this point, though we apprehend that the habits of irrational beings, propelled by instinct only, discover to us somewhat of possible fallacy in his conclusions.

From the observations of your correspondent, all the world must imagine, that it is to Mr. Hobson we are indebted for the several improvements in the reduction and manufacture of utensils of zinc, and what is more, for the lamination of this metal into plates, and its conversion into wire, but, sir, why is not *Mr. Sylvester* also of Sheffield, the co-partner of Mr. Hobson, as well as the real patentee *mentioned at all?* Surely where HONOUR is merited it ought not to be consigned to the obloquy of studied silence or injurious misrepresentation.

We believe that *Mr. Sylvester* was the very first man who attenuated the fragile metal zinc into wire, useful for several purposes, and particularly so as it regards the objects of GALVANIC SCIENCE, and RESEARCH. We applaud the motives which have induced your correspondent to call the attention of the public to the results of these discoveries, by whomsoever they might be made. The importance of employing vessels formed by zinc alone, without any other alloy ought certainly, *cæteris paribus*, to excite public attention. For cheapness, in which this article has by far the superiority over lead and copper, is at the present moment especially, a very leading object, and this cheapness consists or rather depends, upon the facility with which *lapis calaminaris*, *blende*, or *black*, *jack*, the *terra-cadmea calamini*, or analogous ores of zinc can be obtained. In Derbyshire, even so abundant was the ore, and (before the improved methods of working of it), so little called for, that the very roads in some parts were mended with it. The principal employment of the metal in the state of ore being referable to the operations of making *brass*, *bronze*, *bell-metal*, *gun-metal*, and other *useful alloys*, into the composition of which *zinc* entered as an essential ingredient. *Silver*, it is well known,

is contained in every species of *lead* or *lead ore*, in a lesser or larger proportion, and it is extracted by pertinent operations from the lead of *Alston Moor*, in Cumberland, from the mines belonging to the Greenwich Hospital, and others. We have seen a table or plate of silver weighing 1600 ounces avordupoise, obtained as the result of one operation of the furnace, from pigs of lead exposed to that operation, at the works near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. And in Holland, the practice of extracting silver from lead, even the lead of this country, has been a practice of no modern date. Besides fixed alkalies have been in a simple manner obtained, agreeably to processes suggested by the able and amiable Earl of Dundonald. In the train of which operations and manipulations, the LOSHES of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, have succeeded not only in obtaining the fixed alkalies, soda, or potash, but also silver and pure lead, which are furnished from the ordinary leads used in the operations. We need not, in this place, insist on the advantage which would accrue to this country, (and to that part of it in particular where coal is so plentiful), from an attention to the processes for purifying the lead; singular as the expression may seem, from its natural adulteration with silver. Lead is much more valuable to the plumber, as it is freed from all foreign admixture whatever.

We should conclude our observations on this subject, Mr. Editor, by a statement which is due to Mr. Sylvester, viz. that unknown to him zinc plates, laminated very thin, were employed for galvanic purposes by Dr. Staincliffe, in the Lectures he gave on the Connection between Chemistry and the Arts, in the year 1800, at Birmingham; and it is but justice to Mr. Phipson, the refiner of that town to assert, that the zinc employed by Dr. S. so as laminated at the mills of Mr. P. Such is the fact.

Sic vos non vobis, mellificatis apes,
Sic vos non vobis, nidificatis aves,
Sic vos non vobis, vellera fertis oves,
Sic vos non vobis, fertis aratra, boves.

VIRGIL.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your very obedient humble servant,

PHILALETHES.

CONCLUSION OF MR. FARISHE'S LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WITH this you receive the conclusion of the Plan of Mr. Farishe's Lectures. I shall reserve myself for a letter for an early Magazine, in which I shall copy the remarks taken during the delivery, and add some defence of their peculiar utility to the chemist and the manufacturer, and even to the country at large; and also on the practicability of such lectures in other places.

Your's, &c. C.

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ON VEGETABLE ACIDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Manchester, August 20th*, 1802.

I SHOULD have acknowledged my obligations long ago to your correspondents on Vegetable Acids, page 388 and 391, for their information, had it not been for want of time.

The pyroligneous acid, has, I believe, been very fully investigated by a friend of mine in this place; notwithstanding that, I intend to try some experiments on it myself; the radical vinegar obtained from the acetate of copper, I am inclined to think, I have prepared as strong as it can be; the strongest acetic acid which I have, as yet, being able to procure, has been by the process given by Mr. Lawitz for obtaining it, vide Mr Nicholson's Dictionary, which is by the super-saturated

vitriolated tartar, with the acetate of soda, but this is not only a difficult, but an expensive method, the grand object wished for, is to obtain a very concentrated acid at a cheap rate. Dr. Black says, he was informed by a person who had superintended some works in Germany, that there, they procure the vegetable acid in the *most concentrated form*, and that by means of double electine attractions, that is, by various acetic and vitriolic salts added together in proportions and distilled; if any of your Correspondents have ever visited works in Germany of this kind, and can give me information on the subject, I shall be obliged to them.

I thank you, sir, for your friendly hint at page 99, vol. iii. relative to the vit. acid. I am not a consumer of these articles, my experiments are solely for pleasure and information; I have made some experiments on that acid, which I think may be of service to some of the manufacturers of the article, if you will give them a place in a future Number of your valuable Work, they are at your service.

Will some of your correspondents have the goodness to inform me the best method of bleaching bees wax.

T. L.

PATENT FIRE PROOF COMPOSITION FOR MANUFACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor, *Liverpool, 4th Sept.* 1809.

FROM the dreadful consequences of fires, particularly in large towns, and to which manufactories of all kinds are so liable, either from the causes of inattention amongst the many people employed by candle-light, or perhaps from the very nature of the manufactory itself, any hint that can be suggested to prevent in the smallest degree any of its fatal consequences, I flatter myself will be acceptable to obtain a corner in your useful Miscellany.

Within these few years I have observed notifications of several kinds of preparations of artificial stone coating, some under the name of *tessera*, advertised particularly for the roofs of buildings, &c. being much cheaper and more durable than even lead. From the observations I have lately made on the specimens of a composition of this kind at Plymouth, I am firmly of opinion, that an adoption of this coating for the cieling of most kinds of warehouses and manufactories,

if it did not prevent the fire in toto, would be the means of arresting its devouring progress till assistance could be procured to extinguish it.

This patent coating or fire proof composition is the invention of a Mr. J. Phillips, of Stonehouse, near Plymouth. and in his specification is described as being entirely without joint, being used as stucco or plaister for flat or other roofs, floors, fronts of houses, cisterns, gutters, tanks, &c. and which in a very short time becomes as hard as a rock, and can be made to imitate Portland or other stone, so as not to be known at a very short distance, and moreover requires no paint whatever to render it durable or protect it from the weather; neither will it like real brick or stone imbibe the least wet. This is one of the peculiar excellencies of this composition.

It is a well known fact, that every common sized brick will absorb at least a pint of water, and every joint of mortar instead of keeping out the wet, on the contrary act like sponge in imbibing all moisture, and also conveys into and through the walls an immense quantity of wet, to the great injury of the health of the peaceable inhabitant.

It requires no elucidation to explain the benefit of a composition of this kind in repelling the ravages of fire, either by having the walls of the buildings coated therewith, but particularly the cieling and floors, to a certain distance, at least around all fire places, and for all slight partitions being cased therewith.

Having brought a part of the merits of this valuable invention before you, I think it but justice to relate some more of its properties, of which I have been an eye witness, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. For roofs and floors it has many particular advantages to itself; water flowing from or contained thereon remains as pure as what runs through the pebbled brook, and at less than one-fifth part of the expence of lead*, is superior for utility, lightness and effect; and is not like that or other metal, slate or other roofing, subject to be injured by storms, or stripped off and carried away by the nightly or other depredators, being of no service if stolen, consequently of no temptation.

It is also recommended for the bottoms of ships and boats, not only as a preservative of the wood and iron, but also to stop small leaks,

* To the best of my recollection, the price is computed at per foot square 10*d.* from 10 to 50, 9*d.*; from 50 to 100, 8*d.*; from 001 to 1000 and upwards, only 7*d.* per square foot, or it is sold in barrels of two cwt. at seven guineas.

and keep out the gribbles and worms which even copper is found insufficient to check, as they are known to insinuate themselves through the interstices or seams, and perform their destructive gnawings between the copper and the wood. I saw at the inventor's, Mr. Phillips's, a model of a boat coated with it, previous to which, it was perforated in several places through the bottom with a large gimblet but not a drop of water is found to ooze or penetrate through, notwithstanding it is kept continually in salt water for the inspection of the public. This composition is also recommended as the best composition ever offered for curing defects and injuries, and preventing the decay of all kinds of fruit and forest trees, and will no doubt when its properties are generally known entirely supercede the use of a composition invented a few years since, and which is applicable to the latter purposes only, and for which the inventor was liberally rewarded by parliament.

The Round or Signal House at Plymouth Citadel (one of the most exposed situations on that part of the coast) is built with brick and coated in the common way; notwithstanding which it was continually wanting repair, and the wet came through, so that the inside of the wall was streaming down with it, insomuch so, that the men who looked after the signals were wetted in their beds; the wood work also with which the wall is lined, was rotting, till the most exposed part thereof was coated with this composition, since which all is dry within.

There are several other specimens in the neighbourhood equally weather proof, particularly at the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe's, and the Royal Marine Barracks.

X. Y. Z.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE present age has been distinguished by nothing more remarkable than by the ingenious application of machinery to the purposes of life. Many of the functions which, in the remembrance of numbers, could be executed only by human hands, are now more successfully performed by a skilful combination of wood and iron; and how far this working

by proxy may be extended, it is impossible to guess. We find the thresher, the spinner, and the weaver, superseded by their inanimate substitutes; nor is it extravagant to suppose that a similar fate may be reserved for the ploughman, the joiner, and the blacksmith. The reaper, I understand is at present in the most imminent danger; and may soon be saying with Othello, "My occupation's gone." Those who have admired the eloquence of the speaking figure, or have been defeated by the skill of the chess-playing puppet, will acknowledge that there is scarcely an exertion too much to expect from this new race created by the *fiat* of the mechanist. While indulging these sanguine expectations, it has occurred to me, that in the present situation of the world, unspeakable benefit might result from the application of such contrivances to our national defence. There are two ways in which it might be managed. By filling all the departments of husbandry and manufactures, with workmen lawfully procreated between the millwright and watchmaker, we should set free a large part of our population to fight the battles of their country abroad, and to give us the secure enjoyment of that plenty which had been produced by their *wooden* brethren at home. Or we might reverse the matter, and by giving to the *radical* men the pleasing duty of multiplying their species and stores, we might employ their less precious *derivatives* in the work of destruction. The step does not seem too great between the fabrication of a chess or speaking figure, and that of a shooting figure, a charging figure, or a wheeling figure. This military age, whose character appears even in the toys of our children, has produced one in which the projected plan is half accomplished, where a little regiment, worked by joints and frames, form in platoon, or in line, with greater precision, and may be termed the *Local Militia* of the nursery. Might not an army of this description be brought to greater size and perfection, perform most of the manœuvres which are the duty of our soldiers? A great authority has said, the nearer you can reduce the private centinel to a machine the better; and in the progress of improvement, the same principle may perhaps be made applicable to the officers. We seem indeed to have made certain approach to my favourite scheme by employing a *pendulum* in teaching our recruits to march, a device altogether unknown to Hannibal or Cæsar, and the next discovery may be to make them move by paces. How gratifying will it then be to humanity, though Mr. Malthus may take the alarm, when the questions that arise between nations will be decided entirely by a rivalship among their artists, by *oilshed* instead

of bloodshed, and by a waste of leather, not of life. In the visions to which a prospect of this happy consumation has given birth, I have anticipated the change which would thus take place in military terms and ideas, and have amused myself with drawing up a Gazette in the style which I hope will become customary and familiar to our posterity.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY!

Downing Street, Oct. 1st.

This morning the head journeyman of Mechanist-General Watt, arrived at Lord C.'s office, with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy.

Head-Quarters, Toledo, Sept. 13th, 1809.

My Lord,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to communicate to your Lordship the signal success which yesterday attended his majesty's arms. On the preceding evening, some of my outpost apprentices informed me that they had heard in the camp of the enemy, on the opposite bank of the Tagus, a continued hammering and turning of screws, which convinced me of his intention to attack, and I therefore lost no time in unpacking the men from their cases, and winding them up for action. About 5 A. M. the centre of the enemy made a movement towards the ford, which I did not prevent, but when I saw they had entered the river, I wheeled forward a whole brigade, whose well directed fire obliged them to halt when half-across. A fortunate shot having snapt the spring which connected one of their Major Generals with the corps, they were compelled to remain, for want of command, in the same unfavourable situation till it could be repaired. Being at last able to move, and reinforced by the 2d line, I withdrew the brigade, and the enemy, though greatly weakened, made good his passage. I now perceived, however, that his movements were stiff and irregular, which I imputed to the swelling of the leather and rusting of his steel works, while entangled in the water; and on dissecting some of the prisoners, I found my conjecture just. I instantly took advantage of this circumstance, and pushing forward some corps in whose light, free, and steady motion I could trust, manœuvered them so, as to outflank the enemy. A circumstance which greatly contributed to our final success, was a fire which broke out on the right of his line, and raged with much violence. I had received private intimation that a number of his grenadiers were cased in the plank of a sort of tall pine tree, containing much turpentine, and therefore

resolved to try the effect of the new adhesive squibs, with which I loaded the field-pieces. Several of the men were soon inflamed, and before they could be disentangled from the rest, or the fire engines brought to play on them, burnt down to the cartouch box, and blew up by whole companies. In addition to this advantage, a colonel, having been wound up too early the preceding morning, run down in the middle of the action: and a young mechanist, who was sent through a heavy fire to wind him up anew, having put the key, from excessive agitation, into the wrong socket, he instantly moved his regiment to the right, instead of the left, so that a space was opened, and occupied by that true going corps the 91st, who thus cut it off. These accidents increased the confusion of the enemy, who then abandoned the field of battle, and retreated to the river. He left many prisoners behind him who are men of large dimensions, and excellent workmanship.

I have in general been highly satisfied with the whole army. The late levies on a new construction went a little stiffly at first, but soon began to load and fire with great rapidity. They were manœuvered in the field by Timothy Jenkins, watch-maker, in Cheapside, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship for promotion. That excellent Scotch corps, the 42d which is wholly made of Lochaber oak, and cased with iron, cast at the Perth Foundry, acquitted itself with its usual glory. Indeed I am satisfied, from this trial, that the Philibeg is preferable to any other covering, for the free play of the machinery. The battalion of Marines, who are constructed to *go by water*, were amply supplied from the Tagus. If the campaign lasts, we shall require supplies from home. We have a sufficient assortment of excellent *bodies*, but we are in much want of a few *good heads*, as we find no wood here fit for their construction. We have abundance of *cork-wood*, which, when *well dressed*, answers for Junior Ensigns, but is too *light* for the superior ranks. I beg your Lordship would not send out any of the heads, returned from South America, which through some mistake of the packer, were empty blocks that had been too thick to admit the inside work. I cannot help reminding your Lordship of the propriety of bespeaking a new Commander in Chief: the last being laid aside, for *irregular going*, owing to the *looseness* of his *female screws*, and the present being nearly wore out. If you be engaged to no particular artist, I beg to hint that he may be furnished by Mr. Wright the upholsterer, with the aid of Mrs. Clarke, who knows *what stuff they are made of*. I request that you will send us out some pieces of *ebony*

to case a set of new *Chaplains*; the last having been stolen from the rear, during the action, by some fanatical Nuns, for fire-wood to the Convent, or as they call it here for an *Auto de fe*. Send also a log of mahogany, to make a Mulatto cymbal beater, for the band of the 73d, and some *birch* to put the drum-boys in order. We beg likewise a supply of fresh Winches, those we brought out having become unserviceable from too much use. I return by this conveyance, a Colonel, who was *broke* at the head of his regiment, in the action; two Captains, who were *cracked* before we received them; and six Subalterns, who are found to take in *too much moisture*. With all the other officers I am highly pleased, though they might perhaps be rendered more useful if they worked less by *purchase*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

As I know, Mr. Editor, that you are altogether impartial, I wish to quiet any doubts which may arise respecting the object of the foregoing *jeu de mots*, by assuring you that it was written entirely for amusement, and that no allusion to any party-question was in the mind of your obedient servant,

AUTOMATON.

ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Improvements in the Stove, and Prevention of Accidents by Fire,

By James Young, of Theobald's Road, London.—This improvement consists in a fire guard and extinguisher, which are to prevent accidents from fire by day and night. This is effected by means of a guard or wire screen that draws before the grate with the utmost ease, and in the smallest space of time. When the screen is not wanted, it is pushed back behind the grate and completely concealed; the apparatus on which it moves is very simple, and not the least liable to accident, and when drawn out before the fire it fastens itself by means of two springs, which will prevent a child from forcing it back, but which to persons more advanced are easily removed.

By a neat and simple contrivance, viz. the moving a small lever at the time the screw is pushed back, the bottom of the grate turns upon hinges and lets out all the fire into an iron drawer or ash pit placed for the purpose at the back of the grate. This is of course moveable, but at the same time shuts so close as to cover it, conveying both into the main chimney.

This seems well adapted for answering the end proposed, as it combines many useful and indeed important properties; although simple in its structure, particularly that of affording safety to the present light dresses of the ladies, and the accidents to which children are liable, and which we have had so many recent dreadful cases before us. The extra expence is computed at not more than five pounds.

Manufacturing Metal Laces, so as to imitate gold and silver, and also for manufacturing Gold and Silver upon laces, by Mr Finch, King Street, Soho.—For manufacturing yellow copper lace, the wire is to be drawn down, to be flatted, and spun in the engine upon fine thread, yarn, incle, or cotton of a yellow colour, of various shades or tints, as the work may require, and to be woven on thread, &c. the size of spun silk, of the same colour, the warp to be weighted as a spun silk warp, and to be woven in a loom. For making yellow copper wire lace, the wire is to be drawn, flatted and spun in the engine upon fine thread, &c.; likewise to be platted with loaded bobbins upon a cushion in the same way as the gold French braid is made, and to be calendered the same. For making yellow copper Prussian braids, the wire is to be drawn down, &c. as before, and the warp for the orris and edges to be made of the preceding articles. By similar instructions, the specification points out the method of making yellow copper satin braid; yellow copper open lace; white plated copper lace; white plated copper wire lace; white plated copper French braid; white plated Prussian braids; white plated copper satin braid; white plated copper open lace; and gold and silver superb open lace.

Improved Mashing Tuns, Coolers, and other Tubs, used by Brewers and Distillers, by Mr. Jonathan Dixon, of Christ Church, Surry.—Instead of wood, the patentee substitutes iron or other metals; but as one piece of iron, &c. will not be sufficient for the purpose of large vessels, he directs that when two pieces of cast or other iron are to be united, they may be joined by a rabbit joint, or an over-lap joint, &c. He then makes use of some animal, vegetable, or mineral substances, prepared in the form of paste; but in cases where the vessel is likely to be exposed to any degree of heat, the paste or cement is to consist of pulverized iron mixed with a small portion of salts and sulphur, which causes it to unite with iron, and will bear nearly an equal heat with the iron itself. All the spaces between the plates to be united, are to be filled with the cement and the plates themselves are to be then screwed, riveted, or bolted together. Speaking of the

cooler, he says this vessel is constructed so as to produce a large surface to the surrounding atmosphere; but when filled with hot liquor of any sort, the surrounding air is rarefied according to the degree of heat; he therefore fixes in the bottom of his cooler a number of hollow tubes or pipes, which will admit a free passage for the air; which being rarefied by the heat of the bottom will endeavour to ascend as long as the vessel remains hotter than the atmosphere; thus a current of air will be continually ascending through the tubes, and the bottom will be successively acted upon by a fresh supply of cold air, which will consequently accelerate the cooling of the liquor. Thus coolers will never require to be so large as generally used to answer the same effect, and thereby take up less room. He farther observes, that in all cases in which his metallic vessels are found to affect the fluids contained in them, he lines them with tin or wood, by the aid of glue, gum, or other resinous substances to make it adhere to iron.

He likewise claims, that all aqueducts, reservoirs, docks, canals, &c. requiring inverted arches, and other securities from the contact of surrounding earth or water, may be made in the same way in the place of wood, stone, or brickwork. This he denominates building in iron; and he assumes that strong warehouses, manufactories, fortified places, tombs, churches, &c. may be permanently built according to any of the orders of architecture in the place of stone or brickwork, in the ordinary way.

Improvements in Fire Arms, by Mr. Thomas Noon, of Burton-upon-Trent.—This consists of a different construction of the pan, hammer, and plate. The parts chambered out of the hammer and pan next the barrel or breech at the touch-hole are made to receive a swell, or bulge, left on the barrel or breech opposite to the chamber, and the barrel or breech is hollowed out round the swell or bulge.

At the bottom of the chamber is a hole through the plate under the pan. When the lock and barrel are put together, the water that may insinuate itself between them will run down the projection to the hollow in the barrel or breech, and from thence through the hole without touching the powder in the pan, provided the chamber and this projection be made to fit close.

New Method of Making Barrel and Water Cocks, to prevent breaking or setting of the Plug or Key, by Mr. Thomas Wells, of Erdington, Warwickshire.—This does not depend on the metal used in the construction of the cocks, but in the form of that part of the cock which contains the plug or key, and which is called the barrel, so that it

cannot leak, or suffer the liquor to pass through except when the key is purposely turned. This is accomplished by grooves that are made in the inside of the barrel of about the eighth of an inch in depth, and filling up these grooves with leather, hat or any thing else of a similar nature which will absorb the wet.

Method of raising or supplying Tube or Lamps with Oil, so as to remove the shade of the vessel containing the Oil, by Mr. William Proctor, of Sheffield.—Mr. P. takes a tube of brass or other metal drawn or bored, which tube shall be so true as to admit a plug or piston of leather, cork or any other tight fitting substance, to contain the oil upon it as a piston, which shall be so constructed as to either ascend the tube called the candle part, (or suffer the tube or candle part to move either up and down over the said plug,) for the purpose of raising or forcing the oil so as to ascend to the upper part of the tube or candle appearance of the machine. The machine or candle lamp may be applied to one or more lights in one instrument or machine, or to the working part of the machine, so as to lubricate it or prevent wearing of the parts by friction. These are made to have the appearance of wax or mould candles. The body of the candlesticks may contain the screw of either male or female for the purposes of being attached to the candle part, or containing the oil, in such case the candle part must act as counter or contrary screw to that of the body of the stick, and they must fit each other so as to give the mechanical motion, or if without the spiral screw, the ascent of the piston or descent of the candle passing up or down each other through plain tubes, vertically or artificially spiral, either with or without springs or collars to steady the motion.

A Machine to Counterbalance the weight of any Column of Water to be lifted by any steam or water Engine, &c. either worked by animals or men. "My invention," says the patentee, "is founded on the principle of the inclined plane, that is, I make an inclined plane of wood, cast or wrought iron, or any other fit material, and of a convenient length, breadth, and thickness; to the centre of which, I fix pinions, that it may turn alternately or incline at each end, as many degrees below its horizontal or centre level as the nature of the machine may require; on this plane I place a traveller or car, so called by me which is about half the length of the plane, with a weight or weights fixed on one or both of its ends, which weight or weights, when moved, rolled or carried by wheelwork from the centre of the plane towards either end will cause the plane to sink, or be depressed to a certain degree of inclination below its centre level, and so *vice versa.*

Method of producing fast Greens on Cottons and various other articles, by Mr. Joseph Islett, of Stratford. This consists in combining a yellow mordant with indigo blue, and thereby producing fast greens, on cottons, cambrics, linens, &c.

He takes twelve quarts of muriatic acid, adding thereto by degrees, one quart of nitrous acid, and the whole is to be saturated with grain tin. It is then to be boiled in a proper vessel till two-thirds are evaporated. He sometimes neutralizes the solution, by boiling a pound of fresh slacked lime, and the same quantity of pearl ash, or soda, in a gallon of water, and keeping the clear solution in bottles from the action of the air. To prepare the indigo for mixing with the solution, he takes nine pounds of indigo, half a pound of orange orpiment, and grinds it in about four quarts of water. He then takes three pounds of gum senegal, and dissolves it in four quarts of water, mixes it well with the indigo and grinds the whole in the usual way.

The manner of mixing the solution of tin with the prepared indigo to make it fit for printing, is thus:—Take two gallons of the indigo prepared as above, then add to it by degrees or small quantities, one gallon of the evaporated or neutralized solution of tin, neutralized by adding as much caustic alkali prepared as above, as can be added without precipitating the tin from the acids; keep it stirring all the time it is mixing, and it will be fit for use and may be applied in the usual way. For a lighter shade of green, less indigo will be necessary. After being printed, the goods are to be dipped in the usual way of dipping China blues, but they must not be allowed to drain, but must be moved from one back or vat to another as quick as possible; then to be cleansed in the usual way, in a sour vat or back in the proportion of about 150 gallons of water to one gallon of oil of vitriol, then to be well washed in the usual method of goods for raising in decoctions of weld, and other yellow colouring drugs, then in the usual way to be branned or bleached till they become white.

QUERIES ON THE POTATOE-APPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Chelsea, August 19th,* 1809.

CAN any of your readers inform me whether the haulm and apples of the potatoe are or can be put to any use; I remember to have read or heard somewhere, that the potatoe-apple, gathered when nearly ripe, and bruised or rather mashed, had been found to answer, as well as much more expensive articles, the purpose of making, along with

iron nails or filings, an excellent black dye. When we consider the immense quantities of potatoe haulm and apples which are annually thrown on the dunghill, or perhaps burnt in the field, it seems worthy of experiment, how far and to what purposes they might be made useful.

I am, &c. P. S.

QUERIES ON WHISKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TAKING it for granted that chemical subjects, so far at least as they are connected with the manufacture of the country, fall under your plan; may I request some of your chemical readers to communicate, through the channel of your Magazine, a satisfactory solution of a difficulty which has long and often puzzled me, and of which I can get no adequate explanation in any Treatise on Chemistry I have yet met with.

Upon what principle can the fermentation of barley, when it is used to make *unmalted whiskey*, be accounted for. In every town in Scotland, the whiskey sellers who wish to recommend their whiskey, hold it forth to the public, as *malt whiskey*; which implies (what is well known to be the case,) that there is whiskey made from unmalted grain. In many cases malt and bruised grain are used. Is the malt necessary to make the grain ferment, or is it used merely to improve the whiskey? If the former be the case, how can grain without a mixture of malt produce a spirit?

I hope to have my doubts cleared up by some of your correspondents.

I am, your's, &c. Q.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Encrease of Methodists.

IT appears that at the annual conference lately held at Manchester, that 259 preachers attended, and from the returns collected from all parts, that there has been an actual increase of members during the last year of no less than 14,200; being 6200 in England and Ireland,

and 8000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference after the four probationary years, exclusive of those in the districts, was 20, and the number of new chapels opened since the last conference is represented to have been ve y considerable.

Discovery of a new Copper Mine, in Cornwall.—One of the richest lodes of copper that has been seen for many years past has just been discovered in the neighbourhood of Padstow; it is of fine grey ore, three feet thick, and worth from 80 to 100*l.* per fathom, and is only fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, while the levels are such as to admit with ease of an edit at forty fathoms. Rocks of grey ore are to be seen on the spot, of two cwt. each, and worth 40*l.* per ton.

New Canal to Oakham, to Stamford, and Boston.—At a meeting of the proprietors of this concern, it was particularly pointed out the advantage which would arise from the ready means of transmitting hemp and flax, of which so much was grown in the neighbourhood, and it was calculated that the various profits which would arise to the company of proprietors, would without some restrictive measures were imposed by act of parliament, far exceed those of any similar undertaking. The rough estimate of the expences of the various improvements was computed at only 118,000*l.* To shew that this was a sum by no means large to be raised by a public effort, the following expences of different canals were instanced.

The Rochdale Canal	31½ miles		291,000
Ellesmere	57		400,000
Kennet and Avon	70		420,000
Grand Junction	90		500,000
Leeds and Liverpool	129		800,000

It was also observed that the average produce to the proprietors of the Trent Navigation (chiefly from the trade by and from, or by way of Hull,) for the last six years, was 7,100*l.*; two-thirds of which profit, was thought would be transferred to the Stamford Navigation, and that the coals from the Trent to supply Lynn, Wisbeach, Boston, and their districts would produce in revenue 33,000*l.*, and the dues arising from grain, salt, lime stone, oak timber, wool, hemp, flax, &c. not less than 50,000*l.* per annum.

Improvement of the Bristol Docks.—The recent improvement of the Port of Bristol by the formation of the most extensive docks in Europe, the float being two miles and a half in length, and covering eighty-two acres of ground promises to be of very important advantage to the commercial interest, and eventually of great benefit to the land and house proprietor in the vicinity of the Wells.

At all hours of the day ships and vessels can now pass from the Dam head to the Quays of the city and discharge their cargoes into warehouses while afloat, the mud (so offensive formerly in its appearance and smell on which they used to ground) being no longer visible. The swamps near the works are also filled up in a judicious and uniform manner, so that in a few months, that which resembled a barren waste, will be turned into useful culture and bear the appearance of a rich lawn. Clifton already is influenced by the completion of these magnificent docks; most of the houses of the Upper and Lower Crescent, which had remained in a state of delapidation for several years, being now sold and in the actual operation of fitting up. Indeed from the picturesque natural scenery of the delightful hill of Clifton, combined with the salubrious effects of its waters, and the created plain of ground beneath, it bids fair to be the most favoured spot in England.

Yorkshire; shortening the Road from Hull and Manchester to Leeds.—We have again the pleasure to announce a farther improvement in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in addition to several already noticed in our former Numbers. A new road has been just cut by way of Rastrick, through the manor and estates of Thomas Thornhill, Esq. of Fixby, and principally at his own expence, which will bring Manchester upwards of eight miles nearer Leeds, and consequently Hull that distance nearer Liverpool, than by the present Mail coach road.

Staffordshire; Canal from Uttoxeter to the Trent and Mersey Canal.—That important line of canal which is intended to connect the town of Uttoxeter and other places on the banks of the river Churner, with the Caldon branch of the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey Canal is in great forwardness. In August 1808, the canal and nine locks were completed, forming a communication from Froghall Wharf, in Kingsley parish (the junction of the Caldon Canal, and Railway), to Oakmoor Bridge, since which the same has been extended to Alveton, and was opened as far as that place in May last; the cutting of the canal, and the bridges and locks on the remainder of the line to Uttoxeter is in hand, and that town and neighbourhood may soon expect the advantage of water conveyance from Froghall Wharf of lime, and for coals from the neighbourhood of Kingsley, where those articles abound.

It is also said to be in contemplation to make a cut for conveying the waste or flood waters of the Dane River, at the northern extremity of the county into the stupendous reservoir in Rudyard Vale, which now presents so picturesque and fine a view from the new road for near two miles on its skirts, between Leek and Macclesfield, which was

lately opened for avoiding the hills in passing over Gun Common. In this immense artificial lake, the flood waters are preserved and let out in daily portions throughout the year, for the supply of the mills on the upper part of the Churner, and the Caldon branch, and Uttoxeter Canal above-mentioned.

Forged Notes.—By the late trials at the assizes for Lancaster, it appears that a traffic in one, two, and five-pound notes has existed for some time to a most alarming extent. The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have long been aware of these forgeries, and they have taken means of detecting and bringing to punishment many of the delinquents. It appeared that the traffic in forged notes was carried on in Lancashire and the adjoining counties, on a larger scale than was ever known before; and a witness stated that he had been assured by one of the prisoners, that at Birmingham he could buy forged small notes by wholesale, enough to load a jackass; and it appeared these were retailed by poor, ignorant, deluded wretches, few of whom could write or read, at from five to ten shillings in the pound. Birmingham was clearly traced to be the fountain-head from whence these forgeries flowed, and Wales and Scotland the parts where they were principally past. Comparatively but a small portion found their way to London, as here they were liable to be detected almost immediately. It was found in many instances, that the forgers had blundered in the signatures of Clerks of the Bank of England who had long been dead, and some of the notes bore the Christian names of those who signed them. From these inconsistencies, and the general bad colour of the paper of which they were fabricated, they were not likely to pass undiscovered in London, and were, therefore, chiefly circulated in remote parts from the metropolis. The Agents of the Bank, however, have been so extremely vigilant, that thirteen prisoners were brought to trial; and, it is to be hoped, that a death-blow has been given to this iniquitous business, the principal names of those concerned in this nefarious practice, as well as the coiners of counterfeit gold, having been discovered and made known.

The *cant* terms for false notes are *softs* and *screens*---of counterfeit gold, *yellows*. It appeared, the paper composing the notes was manufactured in Ireland; and the forgeries executed at Manchester and Birmingham. Various accounts, similar to the above, were given by the officers employed in taking into custody these unhappy deluded people, who imagined they were free from danger, if the forged notes were not actually *found in their possession*; and that they could not

by convicted, unless by the evidence of a *third person seeing them take the money for the disposal of them.*

New Invented Printing Press for Bank Notes.—The Directors of the Bank, the more effectually to guard against forgeries, as well as to promote greater expedition in the issue of their notes, have put into operation a new invented printing press, whereby the whole of each note, with sum and double numbers are struck off at once. A number of senior clerks in the note office have been for some time past employed in the operation of printing, which will allow a considerable diminution in the number of the supernumerary clerks hitherto employed.

Improvements in the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Extracted from the Moniteur of July last, which gives an account of the manufacture of screws by the French, equalling those hitherto imported from England, and which the inventor advertises as particularly adapted for boots and shoes ; he says that the sole and heel of a shoe or boot, being surrounded with screws of a particular make and size, will never come unsewed, which otherwise so often happens, and cause them to be discarded before they are half worn out. He moreover says that these screws being properly countersunk within the leather, will wear equal therewith, and cause *not the least noise in walking*, and that the soles thus guarded will last as long as the upper leather will hold together ; that persons may thus prepare their boots and shoes without the assistance of the shoe-maker. The same advertisement recommends persons supplying themselves with boxes, containing four different sizes of screws, having a gross of each, together with a borer, pincers, and turn-screw, for the price of twelve franks, equal to about ten shillings.

Improving state of the North American Colonies, and Foundation of New Liverpool.—Lumber imported from Canada has always been preferred to the importation from the United States, and government, as well as individuals, have lately found that Canada staves and timber answer every purpose of, and are in many respects superior to the same articles imported from the Baltic. By encouraging the growth of our own colonies in preference to the productions of other countries, besides the great advantage to be derived from the increased number of British shipping employed thereby, we shall shortly become independent of foreign supplies. It will therefore give us sincere pleasure to hear of the future increase and prosperity of the infant city, the foundation of which is announced in the following extracts, from the Quebec Mercury :

"On Friday last was sunk, in the Basin of the river Chaudiere, in eighteen feet water, a wharf which, when completed, will afford a surface of four thousand superficial feet, and be capable of receiving nearly twenty vessels afloat, completely sheltered from easterly winds; which will enable them to load at all times of tide and in the most tempestuous weather.

"A large warehouse is to be erected on each end of the wharf, capable of containing 100,000 bushels of wheat.

"We understand that the whole is to be finished and delivered to the lessees, Mr. George and William Hamilton, on the first of May next.

"The province is indebted, for this spirited undertaking, to the Honourable Henry Caldwell, proprietor of the Seigniory, through which the River Chaudiere runs into the River St. Lawrence.

"An elegant entertainment was given by George Hamilton, esq. for the purpose of celebrating the commencement of the undertaking, when the city, in embryo, was baptised by the auspicious name of NEW LIVERPOOL. The ceremony was performed with the accustomed formality, by Mr. William B. Coleman, who broke on the front of the wharf, a bottle of wine, the sponsors Mr. John Stewart and Mr. I. D. Hamilton promising, on the part of the young town, they should endeavour in all things to follow the good example of industry and enterprize, by which her parent city has risen to such an unexampled state of greatness and prosperity.

The Funeral of Matthew Bolton. Esq.—The funeral of this distinguished man took place with appropriate solemnity, August 3rd, at Handsworth, three quarters of a mile from Soho. A hearse and nine mourning coaches attended, but the coffin was carried by three sets of bearers, by hand, in mourning, and scarfs; the hearse and coaches, and numberless carriages of the deceased's friends followed. Eighteen singers in cloaks, preceded, singing appropriate Psalms the whole way. All the beadles of Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept the way open. The corpse was followed to the grave by 600 workmen of the manufactory of Soho, who had each a silver medal presented to him, struck for the occasion; they wore hat-bands and gloves, and some mourning. The town was emptied of its principal inhabitants. The workmen were provided, after the funeral, with a dinner, and allowed to regale themselves for two hours. The expence of the funeral is calculated at 2000*l.*

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sketches on Political Economy; illustrative of the Interests of Great Britain: intended as a reply to Mr. Mills' Pamphlet, "Commerce Defended." With an exposition of some of the leading Tenets of the Economists.

THE author of this Pamphlet appears to have brought a reflecting and acute mind to the investigation of some of the most important and intricate topics in the science of political economy; and though he has not succeeded in making us converts to the system he adopts, yet we must do him the justice to say, he illustrates it with considerable clearness and ingenuity, and defends it with no small portion of adroitness and talent. The subjects on which he treats are valuable:—Agriculture the source of wealth; capital; manufactures; commerce; consumption; public debt. In a short appendix, he gives it as his opinion "that Britain has more to dread from France in peace than in war;" an opinion, to which the strengthened hatred of Bonaparte to this country, and the increased means which he now possesses of gratifying that hatred, adds additional strength.

On the important and much agitated subject of value, our author maintains that "it may safely be defined *labour*; or the exertion which is necessary to procure or create any desirable article; and in the exchange of commodities, the worth of each in relation to the other, is estimated by the time employed in fabricating it." That this definition will not apply in many important instances, and cannot therefore be deemed accurate, a very little reflection may convince us. It will not apply in the case of the purchase or rent of land; and of course it is equally inapplicable where the rent paid for land enters as an element into the price paid for any article. Indeed it may well be doubted whether in almost every instance of the exchange of commodities, the worth of each in relation to the other is not much more generally and powerfully regulated by other circumstances, than by the time and labour employed in fabricating them.

Under the 2d head "Agriculture the Source of National Wealth," our author remarks that "If we are to determine the agriculturist's rank in society, by the importance of the objects of his pursuit, we must allow him the right of priority to every other member of the community. If we are to compare the effect of his labour with that of the manufacturer or artizan, we must permit him to stand pre-eminent

in the scale of usefulness. As he raises food not only for himself but for five other persons, they must place their dependance upon him; and he shares his surplus produce among them for their immediate support." (p. 13.) But it is evident that the agriculturist depends on the mechanic: How short a way would his unassisted hands, and his body unclothed go in producing food? Why should the man who makes use of the plough be held in such high estimation to the exclusion of him whose mind discovered the principles of this useful instrument, or whose manual labour formed it? It appears to us that if our author and Mr. Spence would advert to a state of society in which there was no division of labour, in which every man produced all that his wants and desires demanded, they would perceive the futility and unsoundness of their opinions. Food no doubt would then, as it always must be the paramount and first object; but man in that state we are supposing, would not regard the portion of the day he spent in manufacturing his clothes as unprofitably employed; and what material difference can the division of labour make? If the agriculturist is to be held up so highly, because he can produce as much food as is sufficient for five or six; let it always be remembered, that he could not do so unless the manufacturer worked for him, not only to form the implements of husbandry, but to supply him with raiment and other articles, which if made by himself, would greatly lessen the produce of his agricultural labour.

Respecting capital, our author's ideas do not appear to us well founded. He says, "Capital is not the effect of an increase of general wealth; but only, a symptom or indication of individual parsimony." But capital certainly may be procured as well by increased labour as by parsimony. Let us suppose a farmer by greater skill and labour to raise from his land produce which will sell for 1500*l.*, whereas before, his farm only yielded 1200*l.* per annum; it is evident here, his 300*l.* added to his capital in one year, without any parsimony, or without the additional sum being withdrawn from the capital of any other person. Our author probably would maintain, that, by the sale of the additional 300*l.* worth of corn, other farmers had a diminished vent for theirs to that amount; in that case indeed, there would in fact be no increase of capital in the wealth of the community, only so far as the greater quantity of corn in the market would lower its prices, and thereby enable the purchasers of corn to diminish their expenditure and increase their capital. But the unavoidable, though slow consequence of 300*l.* worth additional being brought into the corn market, would be the increase of population sufficient to take

it off, and thus the farmer who raised the increased quantity would enlarge his capital, and the capital of no other person would be in the least lessened.

Another position we think equally controvertable. "There can be nothing more clear, (says our author,) than that labour in the shape of capital, can put in motion a quantity of labour equal to that which it had originally produced, and no more; or in other words, it can reproduce itself without increase or addition." Let us see how this position will bear examination and an appeal to fact. Our author says, that, in Britain the labour of one man produces as much food as is sufficient to support five or six: that is, in one day, an agriculturist will support by his labour five or six men. But will this produce of one day, this capital as it may be called, only command the labour of one day? Our author holds with Mr. Spence, that the manufacturer adds to the value of the raw material he works upon, only the value of the corn he consumes, while he is at work. If this be correct, the agriculturalist, who by one day's labour produces corn sufficient for five men, can by this *capital*, put in motion the labour of five manufacturers for one day; or, in other words, labour in the shape of capital can put in motion a quantity of labour five times as great as that which had originally produced it.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

September 25th, 1809.

Foreign.

Denmark.—A proclamation has been issued at Copenhagen, bearing date the 20th August, that all Swedish vessels and boats having Licences from the Danish chancery of state, may not only navigate all the Danish seas, but enter the ports of Copenhagen, and those of the islands of Fionia, Langeland, Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein; in bad weather they may also put into every port or bay of Zealand, Laland, Falster and Moen; but in both cases they are to be under military guard. Those ships that have licenses from Norway, have the same privilege as the former. These conciliatory measures sufficiently evince that peace is likely speedily to be concluded between the Swedish and Danish courts.

Sweden.—By recent correspondence received from Gottenburg, no sanguine expectation can be formed of any favourable change in the commercial situation of affairs in the Baltic; and in the harbours of

Russia the certificates of origin are still required, and the same delays are incurred from the necessity of sending the papers to St. Petersburg, to obtain the sanction of the commission appointed for that purpose in the capital.

Holland.—It appears that all kinds of Trans-Atlantic produce has rose in price, from 15 to 20 per cent.; and that this circumstance has been attributed to the conversion of the theatre of war into a market for trade, in consequence of the establishment of peace between Austria and France.

The English licences for Holland all expired on the 29th September last; and, notwithstanding many applications in various shapes and modifications, by the whole of the London merchants in the Dutch trade, for keeping open a connexion with that part of the Continent, it has been refused: but policy, it is thought, will shortly alter this line of conduct. On the other hand, a recent Dutch decree has again permitted the late embargo on their side to be taken off, under the former regulations, and some additional cautions.

The following is an extract thereof:—

"The embargo is hereby raised as far as respects vessels laden with permitted articles, provisions excepted.

"The vessels shall not, however, be permitted to proceed to sea until further orders, except by the Texel and other ports farther north, and not then till the same shall have been placed several days under close arrest, so as to cut off all communication with the shore prior to their being allowed to sail.

"They may also proceed to sea from the Maese, where armed vessels are stationed, and the same regulations to be observed relative to the placing of the vessels also under arrest, for some days prior to their putting to sea. Dated 7th September, 1809."

From Middleburg and Walcheren we learn, that all kinds of colonial produce is in great plenty, from the many recent speculative shipments that have been poured into that district since the possession thereof by the British army, but that provisions of all kinds are extremely dear.

The Dutch Jews in that island have turned to considerable account, the purchasing of the English bank notes at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. and many thousand pounds of this currency has already been brought over by the parties, and turned into cash.

America.—Commerce with America has once more met with a stagnation, and a rise in all articles from that quarter will speedily take place. The following circular having been sent from the revenue de-

partment to the different collectors in the ports of America:—Sir, "You will herewith receive a copy of a proclamation of the president of the United States, announcing that certain British orders in council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the option of the several acts by which such trade was suspended; and the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, passed on the 28th June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies: so that you must in every instance refuse clearance for British ports, requiring as usual bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports in the manner appointed by the above act. But as many British vessels have or may come into our ports in consequence of the president's proclamation of 19th April last, he directs that you will permit such vessels to depart without giving bond either in ballast or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation. The president also directs, that until a decision from congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the above-mentioned acts, or of the non-intercourse act of 1st March last, arising from the proclamation of 19th April, and which have been considered as lawful shall be suspended in the following cases:

"1. All vessels which have entered a British port since 10th June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same before the information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure.

"2. All vessels which have arrived either from British ports, or with British merchandize, in the United States subsequent to 10th June last, and also all vessels which may hereafter thi- arrive, having sailed for United States before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure.

"3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States and sailing under the American flag, which being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom and return without delay."

Since the raising of the embargo in America, upwards of 300 ships laden with the produce of that country have arrived at Liverpool, and 3000 ships are stated to be now in the different docks, besides sloops and small craft; and property to an immense amount is now afloat on demurrage, the number of revenue officers being insufficient for its discharge.

Spain.—The consul-general of Spain in Great Britain has noti-

fied to the English merchants who may be disposed to enter into commercial speculations in grain with Spain, that the Spanish government has, by a royal mandate, published at Seville, 16th June, declared that all grain, seed and pulse, may be imported into any port of Spain free from all duty, both royal and municipal, and of every kind, combining in this measure the easiest mode of supplying the Peninsula with provisions to the great profit of those merchants who are disposed to avail themselves of this permission.

Several alterations have taken place in the Spanish custom-house department highly favourable to British commerce; besides the admission of all cotton manufactured goods, hitherto most rigorously prohibited, a great deduction has taken place in the duties on woollen and other goods; Newfoundland fish only pays 27 reals instead of 45, whilst American and Norway fish are excluded from those indulgencies. These cessions so highly favourable to British trade it is presumed will induce the government to put the products of Spain on a more equal footing with the most favoured nations, particularly in the article of Spanish red wines, which pay the enormous duty of 12l. per ton more than wines from Portugal. With respect to foreigners trading to South America, no relaxation has taken place, or alteration made in the former regulations.

France.—In consequence of the present alarming price of corn, the lords of his majesty's council have at length adopted the expedient of permitting the free importation of corn, meal, and flour, direct from France to this country: which, we trust, will have a salutary effect, not only in lessening the present price of corn and flour, but be the means of opening a further channel for the ingenuity of British traffic.

Domestic.

We are sorry again to notice the rise of almost every necessary article of life, particularly corn, flour, and sugar, as well as a still further enormous rise in the price of coals, being at this season of the year, without any obvious cause, not less than 4l. per chaldron. This loudly calls for a committee of enquiry and redress. By referring to the price current for the month, it will also be observed that cotton wool is rose from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. as well as soap and candles the like sum in advance. Sugars are also nearly 10s. per cwt. dearer than at the same period last month. Tobacco dearer, 1d. per lb.

From the great importation of hemp and flax, particularly at the port of Liverpool, those articles are considerably on the decline; as well as most kinds of dye wood; but this gives but poor solace for the enormous rise of articles before-mentioned; and we in particular have also to

regret a further advance in the price of rags, notwithstanding there appears to have been a very favourable importation of that article.

The following is part of the China fleet, safely arrived with very valuable cargoes, under convoy of his majesty's ship Nassau: the Winchelsea, Elphinstone, Royal George, Ceres, Exeter, Ocean, Essex, Alnwick Castle, Walmer Castle, Sir David Scott, Dorsetshire, Canton, and the Grenville, and the Caermarthen from Bombay. The same fleet brought home in company, the Rebecca, Greenwich, Kingston, and Seringapatam, south whalers; the Generous Planters, Brothers, and Maria, from Monte Video, and the Ocean transport.

The East India company have declared for sale, on Thursday the 26th October next, the following goods:

	Pieces.
Surat Piece goods, white	600
Prawls	1000
Guinea Stuffs	3400
Beieutepauts	1560
Ditto, red	1680
Blue Byrampauts	398
Ditto Chelloes	6298
Negampauts	2343
Niccances	8340
Ditto, coarse	1600
Large Tapseils	720

Prompt 9th February following.

Many of our manufactories, particularly those of Sheffield, Manchester, and Birmingham, for the last two months have been unusually brisk, through the many orders for the vessels arrived from America, and now lying loaded in the port of Liverpool; but the recent recurrence of the Americans to the non-intercourse act, has at present rather damped the spirits of those speculative towns: yet we have hopes that their industry will be kept alive by other channels of communication with the continent of Europe. It is to be observed, that West India coffee is something lower than last month; but Mocho and Java still bear the same prices. It is necessary also to caution the public, that of Mocha coffee there is at this time very little in the market, and the greater part of what is sold as such is nothing more than Java coffee. This imposture may easily be detected by the following observation, viz. that the Java berry is invariably long and flat; the Mocha berry, on the contrary, round and small, and usually gabled, or broken.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

THE flattering prospects, which the brilliant victories (related in our last,) naturally led most persons to contemplate, are (we are concerned to state,) frustrated entirely; while, to augment the national anxieties, those disagreements which had for some time existed in the cabinet, have broken out into open hostility. In consequence of "some official misunderstanding," Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh on the 21st instant, met on Putney-Heath, accompanied by their seconds. The result of this duel was, the wounding of Mr. Canning in the right thigh, (not dangerously),—Lord Castlereagh escaped unhurt. Previously to their following this absurd and disgraceful practice of modern times, Mr. Canning resigned his situation, having on the preceding day delivered up the seals of office into his Majesty's hands.

It was expected that the changes in the administration would have been announced ere now. The new arrangements, however, are so difficult to be settled, that the Duke of Portland has been solicited to hold the seals a day or two longer, although he is so feeble that it was with difficulty he could make an appearance in the Audience Chamber. A rumour has gone abroad, that Earl Grey has been applied to; but it is evident that every thing still rests upon conjecture only. The expence of the late expeditions will compel Ministry to call Parliament together sooner than was intended. It will meet, it is said, either the latter end of next month, or the beginning of November.

Foreign Affairs.

Holland.—The greater part of the vast military armament, which had been sent out from this country under the command in chief, of the Earl of Chatham, has returned. It was intended to retain the island of Walcheren, leaving a force there of 15 or 16,000 men; but the opinion, that this very expensive conquest is now finally to be abandoned, is daily gaining ground. To alleviate this mortification, it is now intimated that measures have been taken to effect what we lately heard had been deemed impracticable, viz. to stop up the passage of the Scheldt by sinking vessels in its channel; and, it is said, that orders have been sent to prepare eight line-of-battle ships at Portsmouth, to be used for that purpose. The following vessels are stated to be devoted to this object:—

Goliah	74	* Canada	74
Brunswick	74	* Diadem	74
Thunderer	74		
Texel, Guelderland, Haerlem	Not of any great value, having lately been under orders for sale.		

About 5000 of the prisoners last arrived from Flushing have entered into our service. They are on board ships in Portsmouth harbour, temporarily fitted up for them, until they are properly selected for their respective regiments.

Austria.---Dutch papers have been received to the 15th. During the continuance of the armistice, the affairs of Germany are not likely to afford many topics for remark. The armistice has been renewed for a fortnight, in order, as is said, to give time for the settlement of some new plan with Russia for the arrangement of the Turkish dominions, with a portion of which, it is again conjectured, that Austria is to be indemnified for her sacrifices. Dresden has been fortified and occupied by French troops, under the plea of rendering it secure from another incursion of the enemy, in case of the renewal of the war. The Tyrolese, it appears from the papers, still continued to defy their invaders. Among the expedients resorted to by these brave patriots, in order to supply the deficiency of fire-arms, *was the use of wooden guns!!!* Some of these having fallen into the hands of the Bavarians, have been lodged in the arsenal at Munich, whither vast crouds have resorted daily to view them.

Spain.---The Walsingham packet, which has arrived from Lisbon, has brought papers from Seville to the 4th instant, and from Lisbon to the 8th. The fortress of Gerona still held out, it has already equalled the exploits of Saragossa, and its continued resistance seems determined to outdo them. It is a remarkable circumstance, that while such devoted attachment to national independence has been displayed in some parts of Spain, so much apathy and indifference has been evinced in others. The Marquis of Romana has taken leave of his army in an address in which he states his being called to take his seat in the supreme junta. Marshal Beresford has advanced his head-quarters to Castel-Branco, in order to co-operate with Sir Arthur Wellesley, whom

* These two were actually fitting for prison ships when the order came, which has since been suspended.

since our last number, his majesty has elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Wellington.

According to the latest accounts from Seville, received through the channel of the Lisbon mail, we learn that General Vanegas attributes the defeat of his army northward of La Mancha, to the circumstance of the forces under Generals Cuesta and Wellesley having withdrawn westward of Talavera, without his having been apprised of such a movement, and he states, as the consequence of their disappearance, that the whole force of the French was unexpectedly combined against him, when his retreat became unavoidable. He says that some of his regiments were reduced almost to nothing during the conflicts, and that several of them had not a single surviving officer.

Letters from Lisbon state that Lord Wellington, instead of pursuing his march towards that capital, had directed his course towards Elvas, on the Portuguese frontiers. And as General Beresford was approaching the British army, it is possible that Lord Wellington with this reinforcement may be inclined to resume offensive operations. The British troops, who were of necessity left behind after the dearly-bought battle of Talavera, are treated with kindness by the French, whose captives they are now become.

Sweden.---From the north of Europe no material information has been received. The states of Sweden have affixed the following sums as the yearly salaries of the ministers: the minister for foreign affairs, 6000 rix dollars; the minister of justice, 5000; a councillor of state, 3500; and a councillor of justice, 2500.

America.—In consequence of the misunderstanding, which still continues between this country and the United States, the intercourse has again been suspended. We hope in our next retrospect to be able to lay before our readers some authentic particulars respecting this disagreeable occurrence. It is, however, certain, that France is endeavouring to renew her former relations with the United States; in consequence of which, General Armstrong (who had been on the eve of returning home) has resumed his legatorial functions at Paris.

West-Indies.—We conclude this brief sketch of disastrous events by noticing the important conquest of the French half of the isle of St. Domingo, which was surrendered to the united Spanish and British forces under the command of General Carmichael; together with valuable stores of ammunition, &c. The other islands are reported to be in a state of tranquillity.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

GENERALLY speaking, the corn is now pretty well housed, and not suffered so much from the wet as might have been expected, but taking it altogether it is not reckoned so abundant a crop as it at first promised; yet some of the inland counties have done extremely well, whilst those on the sea coast have been affected with the mildew. Very few samples of new wheat have, as yet, appeared in the country markets, but the quality is reckoned to be far superior to that of last year. Oats, barley, and pease are tolerable good crops. Beans are better than were expected. Turnips promise well. The farmers are now busy in sowing tares and getting the bean and pea etches ready for the ensuing sowing of wheat. Potatoes are an abundant crop. Live stock is advancing.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BARBER Robert, Watling street, merchant. (Mr. Parker, Brick court, Temple.

Benwell Thomas, Newman street, Oxford road, coach maker. (Messrs. Smart and Thomas, Staples inn.

Berry Thomas, Tooley street, taylor. (Mr. Millward, Size lane.

Brown Thomas, Russell street, Bermondsey, currier. (Mr. Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly.

Caley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Calver James, Brook street, Radcliffe, victualler. (Mr. Unwin, High street, Shadwell.

Carr, Thomas, Oxford, grocer. (Mr. James M'Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill.

Cleasby William, of York, grocer. (Mr. R. Galland, Hull; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane.

Coward Francis, Wilts, and James Brewer, Burcombe, clothiers. (Messrs. Blake and White, Essex street, Strand; and Mr. Arney, Close, Salisbury.

Cowgey Robert, Falmouth, merchant. (Messrs. Tippett and son, Falmouth.

Curtis Robert, Worcester, linen draper. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square; and Mr. Cornish, Bristol.

Deacon Joseph, Baker street, Portman square, confectioner. (Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row.

Docker Jonathan, Ludworth, Derby, thread manufacturer. (Mr. Chetham, Stockport; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Domville Thomas, Churcham, Shelford, Bedford, baker. (Mr. Gerard, Olney, Bucks; and Mr. Taylor, Southampton buildings.

Dyson James, of Liverpool, druggist. (Jos. Dawson, Castle street, Liverpool; and Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row.

Eilbill John, Queen street, Cheapside, lead merchant. (Mr. Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard.

Ellis John, Rathbone place, Middlesex, butcher. (Mr. Orchard, Hatton garden.

Elton Phineas, of Bolton-le-Moor, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Messrs. Crossol, Bolton; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Gee William Pilkington, Bawtry, York, innholder. (Mr. Wheatley, Rotherham; and Mr. Taylor, Southampton buildings.

Giddy William, Truro, Cornwall, chemist. (Mr. Mitchell, Truro; and Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row.

Harvey Charles, Monmouth, ironmonger. (Mr. Bourne, Monmouth; and Messrs. Mayo and Berkley, Gray's inn square.

Henshaw Charles, Tower street, wine merchant. Messrs. Berridgir, Hatton garden.

Hillier James, late of Rathbone place, picture-frame maker. (Mr. J. B. Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly.

Hodgson John, sen. of Rockliff, Cumberland, merchant. (Mr. Hodgson, Carlisle; and Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square.

Hoskyn William, late of Cawsand, near Plymouth, brewer. (Mr. W. D. Sole, Plymouth Dock; abd Blacklock and Makison, Elm-court, Temple.

Hunter William George, Islington, Middlesex, underwriter. (Mr. Courteen, Walbrook.

Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbot, of Bucklersbury, merchants. (Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.

Jones Richard, jun. of Truro, Cornwall, victualler. (Mr. Benallock, Truro; and Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Kelly John, Shoreditch, dealer and chapman. (Mr. Wright, Dowgate hill.

King Joseph, King street, Covent garden,

silk mercer. (Messrs. Webster and son, Queen street, Cheapside.

Kinsey William, Oxford street, coach maker. (Mr. Beckitt, Broad street, Golden square.

Mark Thomas, Thursby, Cumberland, merchant. (Mr. Pearson, Carlisle; and Mr. Birkitt, Bond court, Walbrook.

Marshall John, Fleet market, clothes salesman. (Mr. Cook, Austin friars.

M'Cloud John, Greensend, Woolwich, wheelwright. (Mr. Parker, Greenwich; and Mr. Langham, Bartlett's buildings.

Oliphant John, Fleet street, taylor. (Mr. Allison, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Pearson George, Friday street, warehouseman. (Messrs. Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn.

Pearson Stephen, New mills, Derby, baker. (Mr. Chetham, Stockport; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Phillips William, Wragley, Lincoln, shopkeeper. (Mr. Walker, Spilsby, Lincoln; and Mr. Amici, Sion college gardens.

Pilkington William Gee, Bawtry, York, innholder. (Mr. Wheatley, Rotherham; and Mr. Taylor, Southampton buildings.

Potter Thomas, of Manchester, grocer. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Prosser James, Sloane street, Chelsea, grocer; Mr. Wingfield, Great Marlborough street.

Rinsey William, Oxford street, coach maker. (Mr. William A'Becket, Broad street, Golden square.

Robertson David, Finsbury square, wine merchant. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Roughsedge William, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester, vintner. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Sault William, South Moulton street, Hanover square, calenderer. (Mr. Rutherford, Bartholomew close.

Saxelbye Thomas, Derby, merchant. (Messrs. Edwards and Jessop, Derby; and Mr. Lambert, Hatton garden.

Shorto Edward Horne, Exeter, cutler. (Mr. Spencer, Dorchester; and Messrs. Pearson, Middle Temple.

Smith Henry, and James Holton, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, coach makers. (Mr. Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing cross.

Smith Thomas Narcomber, Broadway, Worcester, draper. (Mr. Parker, Worcester.

Smurfit John, Bell wharf, Shadwell, spirit merchant. Mr. Setree, St. Mary Axe.

Swift, John, Liverpool, stationer. (Mr. Dawson, Castle street, Liverpool; and Messrs. Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row.

Thorn William, Leeds, cloth merchant. (Mr. Sutton, Leeds; and Mr. Robinson, Essex street, Strand.

Trevor John, Gainsborough, Lincoln, money scrivener. (Mr. Nicholson of Louth; and Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street.

Walen Robert, Devizes, Wilts, victualler. (Mr. Salmon, Devizes.

Weaver Thomas, Cheltenham, Gloucester, innkeeper. (Mr. Wells, Worcester; and Mr. J. Platt, Tanfield court, Temple.

Winter James and John, of Acre lane, Brixton Causeway. (Messrs. Sanders and Judkin, Clifford's inn.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Dignum William, St. Martin's-le-Grand, cheesemonger.

Lewis Gedion, White lion street, Whitechapel, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

Ackerman Edmund, New Broad street mews, merchant, 2 Nov.

Agar Moses, City Chambers, ship owner, 15 Nov.

Agnew John, of Grovenor square, banker, 10 Oct.

Annesley Levy Abraham, Chiswell street, Moorfields, 7 Nov.

Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, 26 Sept.

Arbouin James, Hart street, Crutched friars, wine merchant, 7 Oct.

Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor, 13 Sept.

Baddeley Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer, 3 Oct.

Baines John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, 23 Sept.

Baker Isaac, Dudley, Worcester, linen draper, 22 Sept.

Baster John, Strand, Middlesex, taylor, 7 Oct.

Bates Samuel, late of Bgereton, Stafford, grocer, 17 Oct.

Batty John, Primrose street, Bishopgate street, chip hat manufacturer, 11 Nov.

Bell William, Bristol, linen draper, 22 Sept.

Bicknell Henry, of Bristol, banker, 16 Oct.

Booth William, Carlisle, Cumberland, grocer, 25 Sept.

Boulton George, Pricklers hill, Herford, farmer, 14 Nov.

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, innkeeper, 16 Oct.

Bradley Edward, sen. Bromley, baker, 23 Sept.

Brain William, Sutton street, plane maker, 7 Oct.

Browning John, Oxford street, carpenter, 23 Sept.

Bryan Samuel, Grosvenor mews, chandler, 14 Nov.

Bull Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler, 30 Sept.

Burn James, of Liverpool, taylor, 12 Oct.

Chambers William, Carlisle, draper, 14 Sept.

Children George, of Dover, sadler, 31 Oct.

Church Ann, New Bond street, milliner, 16 Sept.

Cogan Thomas, Houndsditch, stationer, 21 Oct.

Collins Anthony, Mile end road, ship owner, 23 Sept.

Cook Henry, Bristol, merchant, 24 Oct.

Cooper Benjamin, Earl street, dealer, 24 Oct.

Coulthart Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, 28 Nov.

Crossley Thomas, Manchester, dimity merchant, 30 Sept.

Davis Gerard, Barnard Castle, Durham, cotton manufacturer, 28 Sept.

Davis Simon, St. Martin's lane, Long Acre, cabinet maker, 23 Sept.

Dewdney William, Fleet street, jeweller, 16 Nov.

Draper Thomas, of City road, surgeon, 31 Oct.

Eccles Thomas, and Bernard Thomas Holbrook, Watling street, warehousemen, 14 Nov.

Embden Abram Gemperts, shop keeper, Portsmouth, 30 Sept.

Fairbridge William, Gough square, Fleet street, dealer, 7 Oct.

Farendon Thomas, of Chichester, brazier, 23 Oct.

Fermer John, Lawrence lane, wholesale linen draper, 26 Oct.

Francis Frederick, of Chiswick, smith, 21 Oct.

Garland William, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, inn keeper, 11 Sept.

Gibson Golden Lee, Colchester, taylor, 27 Sept.

Gillam Thomas, of Bristol, banker, 16 Oct.

Glazier Edward, of Lea bridge, victualler, 14 Oct.

Glenton Frederick, and Jesse Ness, chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26 Sept.

Granger John, Old Swan lane, broker, 7 Oct.

Gray Robert, Portsea, builder, 10 Oct.

Gregory John, of Haverhill, Suffolk, baker, 27 Sept.

Griffith John Yew, Northampton terrace, City road, stock broker, 15 Nov.

Guillod Thomas, Craven street, Strand, wine merchant, 23 Sept.

Hamilton Samuel, of Shoe lane, printer, 14 Nov.

Head Frederic, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, baker, 23 Sept.

Herbert James, and Charles Mayo, London, warehousemen, 16 Sept.

Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, 24 Nov.

Holmes John, Edward and William Hall, Crosby square, merchants, 5 Dec.

Holmes Thomas, Horsham, nurseryman, 7 Oct.

Hopkins William, silk throwster, Leman street, Goodman's fields, 16 Sept.

Hounsom John, Fleet street, linen draper, 10 Sept.

Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's fields, horse dealer, 19 Sept.

Hyde Anthony, of Brandon, Suffolk, liquor merchant, 12 Oct.

Jennings Thomas and Dickinson, Spalding, Lincoln, bankers, 21 Sept.

Johnson Joseph and John Statham, Twickitt's mills, Southampton, and Johnson Thomas, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, millers, 10 Oct.

Johnson John, late of Congleton, money scrivener, 19 Oct.

Jones David, Commerce row, Christ church, Surry, baker, 16 Sept.

Jones Evan, Morton, Denbigh, 26 Sept.

Kampff Frederick, Rathbone place, Oxford street, cabinet maker, 4 Nov.

Kirkby William, of Manchester, merchant, 23 Oct.

Knight John Brooke, Camomile street, cordwainer, 24 Oct.

Lawson Henry William, Liverpool, draper, 21 Sept.

Levy Abraham Annesley, Chiswell street, Moorfields, 7 Nov.

Lobban John, Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach-plate founders, 7 Oct.

Lockwood George, Huddersfield, York, woollen draper, 16 Sept.

Loison Alexander, Great Castle street, Oxford market, wine merchant, 21 Oct.

Lyon Wolfe, Denzel street, Clare market, glass merchant, 7 Oct.

Mackenzie Roderick, King's arms yard, merchant, 11 Nov.

Maltby Thomas and George, Size lane, merchants, 16 Dec.

Massey Charles, New street, wharfinger, 26 Sept.

Morgan Patrick, and Arthur Strother, Crescent, Minories, merchants, 23 Sept.

Moseley John, Swinefleet Hewdon, York, potatoe merchant, 11 Nov.

Nantes Henry, Wanford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, 7 Nov.

Neal Jacob, Chiswell street, victualler, 7 Oct.

Needham Charles, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, 30 Sept.

Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger, 21 Oct.

Nicholson Henry, Bishopgate street, silk mercer, 24 Oct.

Olivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, 16 Sept.

Parke Samuel Fenning, of East Smithfield, liquor merchant, 21 Oct.

Parsons John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, Lombard street, brewers, 14 Dec.

Pater Thompson, Shadwell High street, surgeon, 16 Sept.

Pennock W. of Ruswarpe, York, rope maker, 19 Sept.

Pippet Joseph, Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman, 23 Sept.

Prigg William, Ipswich, victualler, 26 Sept.

Ramsbottom Henry, Bradford, York, merchant, 17 Oct.

Recmir Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, 7 Sept.

Robertson James, Lynn, linen draper, 23 Sept.

Robinson, Thomas, jun. of Birmingham, druggist, 18 Oct.

Robison Robert, Manchester, cotton, twist, and weft dealer, 14 Nov.

Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, Cheapside, merchant, 7 Oct.

Simpson William, Sheffield, inn keeper, 28 Sept.

Soper John, and Walter Buckfastleigh, Devon, yarn manufacturer, 7 Oct.

Stamford Edward, York street, Commercial road, flour factor, 25 Nov.

Stiles John, of Air street, Piccadilly, carpenter, 21 Oct.

Stockwell George, late of Sheerness, boat builder, 11 Nov.

Swaine Robert, Halifax, Swaine John, Skircoat, Yorkshire, Swaine Edward, London, Swaine Hannah and Joseph, Halifax, merchants, 17 Oct.

Tabberer William, and Thomas Johnston, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, factors, 28 Oct.

Taylor Michael, John Latham, and Elizabeth Beloker, of Liverpool, merchants, 16 Oct.

Topp Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, 17 Oct.

Turnbull Walter, Oxford street, music seller, 16 Sept.

Tyrrell John, Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, 11 Nov.

Varnell William, Hartley row, Hartford Bridge, Hants, coach maker, 7 Nov.
Urquhart Robert, and Richard Walker Whalley, Strand, goldsmiths, 7 Oct.
White John, Craven buildings, City road, 23 Sept.
Whitehead William, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer, 8 Nov.
Whitle Samuel, Shiffnal, Salop, grocer, 2 Oct.
Wicks William, Oxford street, tailor, 2 Nov.
Winch Nathaniel John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, 16 Sept.
Wild John, and Thomas Brownswould, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, 30 Sept.
Williams Thomas, and Mary Field, Aldersgate street, packers, 11 Nov.
Winn John, Sherburn, Yorkshire, fishmonger, 18 Sept.
Wright Robert, Thorveton, Devon, dealer, 28 Sept.
Wrigley James, Pitt street, Blackfriar's road, hat manufacturer, 23 Sept.

CERTIFICATES.

Bamber John, Ormskirk, Lancaster, wine and spirit merchant.
Bryan Michael, George street, Hanover square, picture dealer.
Charlton Charles, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.
Damant Braham, Whitechapel, brazier.
Dent John, Shelton, Staffordshire, money scrivener.
Dewson Benjamin, Wolverhampton, japanner.
Dodds Joseph, Aldersgate street, goldsmith.
Elliott Henry, Chippenham, Wilts, clothier.
Gray Robert, Portsea, builder.
Hankin Joseph, Holloway, Middlesex, builder.
Hilliar Henry, Umbrella maker, Hay market.
Holland Peter, Leftwich, Chester, tanner.
Horton Richard, Newport, Salop, timber merchant.
Hunt Charles Agar, Welbeck street, apothecary.
Jacob John, Stratford, Essex, miller.
Landbeck George Wycherly, Old Bethlem green grocer.
Mac Culloch Andrew, late of Upper Grosvenor street, navy agent.
Mansell Joseph, Manchester, commission broker.
Martin William, Homerton, broker.
Matthews David, Basingstoke, Hants, grocer.
Milburn William, and John Mills Copeman, Bow Church yard, warehousemen.
Mordue Joseph, Wallsend, Northumberland, ship owner.
Munt William, Portsea, plaisterer.
Owles James, Bungay, Suffolk, shop keeper.
Oxen Robert, Scaffold hill Mill, Northumberland, miller.
Parkinson Jeremiah, and John Stock, St. Saviour's Church yard, Surry, hop factors.
Parson John, and William Daniels, St. Martin's lane, hair merchants.
Patty T. Lime street, merchant.
Pearse James, William Dixon, and Bonnet Allen, Paternoster row, money scriveners.
Pearson William, Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer.
Poore John, Mill lane, Tooley street, lighterman.
Rhodes Edward, Leeds, currier.
Robertson James, Lydd, Kent, linen draper.
Rowntree Robert, Drypool Holderness, York, miller.
Russell William, Liverpool, merchant.
Sayer Robert Paul, Essex court, Temple, money scrivener.
Shepyard John, Horton Mills, Bucks, leather seller.
Stamford Edward, York street, Cummercial road, flour factor.
Swaine R. Leeds, woolstapler.
Swaine Thomas, New street, Birmingham, carrier.
Taylor Michael, John Latham and Elijah Belcher, merchants.
Thomas George, Pembroke, shopkeeper.
Thompson William, Woodford, Essex, apothecary.
Tite John, Loughton, Buckingham, farmer.
Wilkinson John King, Bond court, Walbrook, factor.
Wilks Charles, Birmingham, stationer.
Winnall Edward Clewer, Clains, Worcester, miller.
Wright Robert, Therverton, Devon, dealer.

Return of Imports at the PORT of LONDON, from 20th Aug. to 21st September 1809.

Almonds, serons	340	Indigo, lbs.	26,700
Barilla, tons	460	Linseed, barrels	1,500
Brandy, galls	176,000	——, qrs.	19,520
Butter, tons	200	Madder, cwts.	9,600
Cheese, cwts.	960	Oil, tons	1,200
Coffee, bags	4,000	Rasins, cwts.	12,000
——, casks	1,800	Rags, tons	155
Cocoa, cwts.	4,050	Rum, galls.	268,000
Cotton, lbs.	196,000	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	21,040
Currants, cwts.	20,000	——, Raw, lbs.	26,623
Flax, tons	2,332	Tallow, cwts.	20,550
Flaxseed, barrels	1,500	Tobacco, cwts.	8,600
Hemp	5,182	Wine, galls.	200,000
Hides	50,000	Wool, cwts.	5,200

IMPORTATIONS AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Sugar, hds.	14680	Turpentine, barrels	1190
——— barrels	470	Spanish-wool, bags	536
——— tierces	4210	Coffee, casks	980
Cotton, bales	4700	——— bags	1167
Rum, puncheons	380	Rice, tierces	5280
Tobacco, hds.	1586	Tar, barrels	10700

ACCOUNT OF RAGS IMPORTED.

	Tons.		Tons.
Lindley and Co.	4	J. Willis	4
Girlack and Co.	8	D. Willink	10
T. F. Veitch	4	Albers and Co.	3
Magney and Co.	3	Twemlow	22
Schultz	10	Spear and Co.	6
J. M. Boys	8	J. Meyer	3
Abbers and Co.	7	J. Hodgson	8
Boyes	22	Lark and Co.	4
Giesi and Co.	7		
Veichtner	17	Total	155
Bowden and Co.	5		

ACCOUNT OF LINSEED IMPORTED.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
C. Grant	150	R. and J. Wilson	1560
W. and J. Irving	530	W. Prest and Co.	700
J. Ramsey	590	J. C. Ruding	950
Bennett	600	Harris and Co.	303
E. Bunne	80	Atkinson	300
Stammers	760	Oswell and Co.	600
R. Wilson	670	O. Gamon	1040
Birkett and Co.	60	Scott and Co.	500
Albers and Co.	10	S. Riga	1500
W. Hailey	300	Flindt and Co.	1000
Hilbers and Co.	670		
Schroeder and Co.	1000	Total	19529
Vietchner	650		

FLAX IMPORTED.

	Tons.		Tons.
Messrs. Irving	25	C. Gardyn	30
C. Grant	27	Soltan and Co.	3
Scirder and Co.	30	Kruce	28
J. Ramsey	272	Bennett and Co.	50
Rucker	125	Oswall and Co.	85
Goldsmidt	520	Amyand and Co.	40
Bennett	170	Westinghausen	25
G. Sharp	80	Lubbock and Co.	75
W. Scott	30	Favene and Co.	40
C. Page	14	M. Oppenheim	80
J. Paleske	21	H. Siffkin	50
A. Gordon	13	Drewe and Co.	110
Sharp and Sons	30	H. Houghton	50
J. L. Gries	40	Greffhules	60
Thornton and Co.	200		
J. Hill	50	Total	2338

HEMP IMPORTED.

	Tons.
Messrs. Irving	11
Hilbers and Co.	100
Scirder and Co.	50
Ruckers and Co.	395
Bennett	85
G. Sharp	65
J. Ramsey	165
Oswall and Co.	10
C. Page	5
Goldsmith and Co.	440
Cox and Co.	70
J. Paleske	60
Simeon and Co.	100
A. Gordon	13
Thornton and Co.	250
Green and Co.	30
Oswell and Co.	50
B. Fayle	30
Thellusson and Co.	40
Heyman and Co.	30
Schroeder and Co.	200
Finlay and Co.	100
J. L. Gries	45
W. T. Robinson	30
J. Gardyne	17
R. Ketloe	295
J. Battier	300
Mullett and Co.	4
J. Hill	80
C. Gardyne	16
J. Wilson	60
Waddington and Co.	30
Kruce	25
Schutze and Co.	135
White and Co.	110
J. Hulle	100
Amyand and Co.	20
Forrester	96
Favene and Co.	90
M. Oppenheim	800
H. Siffkin	70
Flindt and Co.	80
H. Houghton	60
Greffhules and Co.	100
Bennett and Co.	90
Lubbock and Co.	100
S. Fridag	86
Total	5182

IMPORTATION OF SILK.

	THROWN. lbs.	RAW. lbs.
Scirder and Co.	1940	1330
Doxatt and Co.	3500	5880
Twemlow	—	200
Wombwell and Co.	1440	—
Vere and Co.	810	1250
Motteux and Co.	1900	840
Durand	—	700
Coles and Co.	800	640
Favene and Co.	240	1453
Prinsep and Co.	180	—
Cazenove and Co.	1670	460
Walmsley	—	600
Penn and Co.	6180	5250
Fayle and Co.	—	1520
Pereira and Co.	—	200
Haldemand and Co.	400	—
Hatton and Co.	100	—
Minet and Co.	930	200
Batard and Co.	950	300
Gandolf and Co.	—	960
M'Donnell and Co.	—	1200
Kennion and Co.	—	770
A. Gower	—	1200
Lubbock and Co.	—	500
C. Page	—	1170
	21,040	26,623

SPANISH WOOL IMPORTED.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Warin and Co.	670	M'Donnell and Co.	216
Milner and Co.	80	Salter and Co.	115
A. Loughnan	150	Rickers and Co.	600
Pieschell and Co.	295	J. Rapp	70
Laroche and Co.	25	I. Brook	80
A. Mangin	424	Harrison and Co.	50
F. Fischer	30	Potts and Co.	75
Roharts and Co.	100	I. Tunno	717
Lubbock and Co.	70	Buller and and Co.	300
Salter and Co.	100	J. Perochin	480
Milner and Co.	60	Row and Co.	230
Boddington and Co.	76		
J. Pearson	200	Total	5200

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 29 Aug.	*Tuesday*, 5 Sept.	*Tuesday*, 12 Sept.	*Tuesday*, 19 Sept.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	31 5	31 4	31 4	31 4
Ditto at sight	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 9
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 16	9 15	9 15	9 15
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	29 4	29 4	29 0	29 0
Altona, 2 *Us.*	29 5	29 4	29 2	29 1
Paris, 1 day's date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, at sight	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid ..... *Effective*	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	57	58	59	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68	67	66	66
Oporto	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	67½	70	70	71
Malta	53	53	55	56
Gibraltar	35½	36	36	36½
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	10½
Cork	11	11½	10¾	10¾

New Dollars 5*s.* 7*d.* per oz.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 20th September, 1809.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	101	9	Pease	58	6
Rye	61	1	Beans	59	3
Barley	47	3	Oats	33	4
Oatmeal	54	7	Beer or Big	35	0

CORN EXCHANGE.---Price of Grain on board of Ship.

Wheat	90	to	100	Boilers	80	—	90
——, fine,	108	—	112	Gray	46	—	54
——, superfine,	114	—	117	Beans, new,	56	—	64
Rye	52	—	58	Ticks	48	—	54
Barley	40	—	48	Oats	34	—	37
——, fine,	40	—	50	Polands	39	—	42
Malt	78	—	84	Fine Flour	95		100
White Pease	68	—	76		per sack.		

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL, 5th Sept.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English	15	6 per 70lbs.	Barley, Scotch	6	0 per 60lbs.
—— Dantzig	15	0 ditto.	—— Irish	5	0 ditto.
—— American	15	3 ditto.	Malt, Fine	13	6 pr 36 qts.
—— Quebec	14	6 ditto.	—— Inferior	12	6 ditto.
—— Irish	12	9 ditto.	Beans, Small	65	0 per qr.
Oats, Potatoe	4	8 per 45lbs.	—— Tick	63	0 ditto.
—— Limerick	4	5 ditto.	Peas, White	100	0 ditto.
—— Waterford	4	3 ditto.	—— Grey	55	0 ditto.
—— Cork	3	11 ditto.	Flour, Fine	72	0 pr 280lbs.
—— Wexford	3	9 ditto.	—— Seconds	70	0 ditto.
Barley, English	6	6 per 60lbs.	—— And Sup.	54	6 pr 196lbs.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4	4	to	5	4
Mutton	4	8	—	5	6
Veal	5	0	—	6	0
Pork	6	0	—	7	4
Lamb	5	0	—	6	8

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Carcase.

Beef	3	8	to	4	8
Mutton	4	0	—	4	8
Veal	4	0	—	5	6
Pork	6	0	—	7	4
Lamb	4	4	—	5	8

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent, bags,	£3	10	to	4	14	Kent, pockets,	£4	0	to	5	15
Sussex	3	0	—	4	0	Sussex	3	10	—	4	10
Essex	3	10	—	4	10	Essex	7	0	—	8	0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 47*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.---*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*—From London Gazette of 23d September.

HAY AND STRAW.---Per Load.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

Hay	£5	15	0	to	6	14
Clover	7	0	0	—	—	—
Straw	2	3	6	—	2	8

WHITECHAPEL.

Hay	5	10	0	—	6	16
Clover	£6	16		—	8	0
Straw	1	14		—	2	0

SMITHFIELD.

Hay	6	0		—	6	6
Clover	7	0		—	7	7
Straw	1	12		—	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

Newcastle	53	0	—	68	0	Cinders	39	0	—	—	—
Sunderland	57	0	—	67	6	Other Coals	57	6	—	—	—

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices

SEPTEMBER 22d, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B The Duties which are paid by the Importers are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English	22	10	0	23	10	0	T.
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	4	17	0	—
—— Sweet	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
—— Jordan	11	10	0	12	0	0	—
—— Valentia	5	10	0	6	10	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	1	1	0	1	3	—
—— Spanish	0	4	9	0	5	0	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Florence White	6	0	0	6	15	0	—
—— Red	6	5	0	6	10	0	—
—— Naples White	3	15	6	3	17	6	—
—— Red	3	10	0	4	0	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl,	3	2	0	3	12	0	—
—— Pot best	2	10	0	3	6	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	2	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	2	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily	2	12	6	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pot	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	2	8	0	2	10	0	—
—— Italian	3	4	0	3	7	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	0	0	0	G.
Brandy Best	1	5	6	1	6	0	—
—— Inferior	1	4	6	1	5	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro	23	10	0	28	0	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	16	10	0	18	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	18	0	0	19	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do	19	0	0	20	0	0	—
CAPERS French	7	0	0	13	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	6	0	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	11	0	1	14	0	lb.
—— East India	0	5	10	0	7	3	—
Cocoa West India	3	18	0	4	10	0	C.
—Carracca for Export	5	16	0	6	6	0	—
Coffee W. I. very ord.	3	1	0	3	16	0	—
—— ord.	3	17	0	4	1	0	—
—— mid.	4	7	0	4	16	0	—
—— good	4	17	0	5	12	0	—
—— fine	5	13	0	6	0	0	—
—Mocha or East Ind	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.	5	17	6	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	6	3	0	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc	0	2	3	0	2	4	—
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	1	0	2	2	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	1	0	2	2	—
	Brazil Para	0	1	11	0	2	0	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	2	0	0	2	2	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	2	0	0	2	2	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	10	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	10	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	8	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	8	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	8	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	8	0	1	11	—
No Tret allowed.								—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		27	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— Brazil		84	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		39	0	0	40	0	0	—
Dyer's W. Fustic		17	10	0	18	0	0	—
—— Zant or young		21	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Logwood Camp		20	0	0	20	15	0	—
—— Hond. chipt		16	0	0	16	6	0	—
—— Jamaica chipt		14	14	0	15	5	0	—
—— unchipt		10	0	0	11	0	0	—
—— Nicaragia, large		34	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— small		11	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sanders Red		34	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.								—
ALOES, Barbadoes		28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
—— Succotorine		16	0	0	18	0	0	—
—— Hepatic or E. I.		10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Angelica Root		5	10	0	5	15	0	—
Antimony Crude		7	0	0	7	15	0	—
Arsenic Red		4	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— White		3	18	0	4	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi		0	3	6	0	3	8	lb.
—— Peru		0	9	6	0	10	0	—
—— Tolu		0	4	6	0	4	9	—
Bark, Jesuits,		0	3	0	0	4	0	—
—— Red		1	10	0	1	14	0	—
—— Yellow		0	4	9	0	6	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.		4	14	0	5	0	0	C.
—— English		0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
—— unrefined or Tinc.		5	15	0	6	10	0	C.
Camphire Refined		0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
—— Unrefined		29	0	0	31	0	0	C.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Cantharides	0	12	9	0	13	9	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	10	0	0	10	6	—
Cassia Buds	14	0	0	14	4	0	C.
——Fistula W. I.	3	15	0	5	0	0	—
——Lignea	8	0	0	15	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	3	0	5	6	bo.
Coculus Indicus	1	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8	8	0	9	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	11	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	11	6	0	0	0	—
—— Origanum	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	2	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	22	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Turkey fine	9	0	0	11	11	0	—
—— Barbary	2	16	0	3	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	16	0	0	29	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal scraped	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
—— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	6	0	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Sandrac	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	2	6	—
—— Tragacanth	10	0	0	21	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	12	0	0	13	6	—
Isinglass, Book	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	1	3	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	1	10	0	0	0	0	—
Manna,	0	5	0	0	5	3	—
Musk, China	0	17	6	1	0	0	oz
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium,	1	4	0	1	10	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	2	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	6	0	7	0	—
—— Russia,	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	1	16	0	2	2	0	C.
Sago	1	18	0	2	6	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	15	0	10	0	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	3	0	9	0	0	0	C.
Scammony,	1	15	0	1	17	0	lb
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	10	0	6	16	0	C.
—— Coriander, English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
—— Cummin	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
—— Fenugreek	3	15	0	4	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Shellack	4	0	0	8	0	0	C.
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	8	0	0	8	10	0	C.
Soap, Yellow	5	10	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Mottled	6	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Curd	6	8	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
—— China	4	15	0	5	0	0	—
—— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	2	9	0	3	3	lb.
—— Dry	0	5	0	0	5	3	—
—— Crystalized	0	7	0	0	8	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
ElephT. 70 to 90lb each	30	0	0	32	0	0	C.
——Scrivelloes	14	0	0	16	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz.	0	2	11	0	3	0	lb.
—— Hambro'	0	1	9	0	2	8	—
—— Russia	0	1	10	0	2	9	—
—— Down	0	3	9	0	4	3	—
Flax, Riga	108	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—Petersburgh 12 head	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo blue	7	0	0	7	2	0	C.
——mixt	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
Geneva Holland	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	2	12	0	0	0	0	—
—— thin	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	93	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Codilia	78	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Petersburg Clean	93	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	ol.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
——Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse, British	0	15	6	0	16	0	Hi.
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	9	6	0	10	6	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	7	6	0	9	3	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	4	6	0	7	3	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora	0	9	3	0	10	9	—
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	3	0	9	0	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	5	3	0	8	0	—
East Ind.: Brazil	0	1	6	0	3	0	—
East Ind.: Blue	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
East Ind.: Purple	0	7	6	0	9	6	—
East Ind.: Copper and violet	0	6	6	0	8	6	—
East Ind.: Copper	0	3	3	0	7	3	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable	24	0	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable	21	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Gurioffs	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish	20	0	0	21	0	0	—
LEMONS repa.	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Licorice Italian	10	0	0	10	10	0	C.
—— Spanish	9	5	0	9	9	0	
Lead, Pigs	38	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet	39	0	0	0	0	0	
——Bars	40	0	0	0	0	0	
——Shot No. 1 to 5	40	10	0	0	0	0	
—— 6 to 12	41	0	0	0	0	0	
——Litharge	38	0	0	0	0	0	
——Red	37	0	0	0	0	0	
——White	50	0	0	0	0	0	
——Ore	27	10	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dutch Cro.	4	10	0	5	10	0	C.
——Ombro	3	8	0	4	0	0	
——Gamene	1	5	0	3	0	0	
——Mulls	0	7	0	1	5	0	
——Roots	0	70	0	0	0	0	
Mats, Archangel	10	10	0	11	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
——½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	
——Olive Barbary	81	0	0	82	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli	79	0	0	0	0	0	
——Palm	3	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	7	10	0	8	0	0	
——Foreign	7	0	0	0	0	0	
——Rape English	65	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined	66	0	0	0	0	0	
——Linseed, English	88	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cod Newfound.	37	0	0	0	0	0	
——Sperm.	102	10	0	0	0	0	
——Head Matter	107	0	0	0	0	0	
——Whale, Greenland	34	10	0	0	0	0	
——Brazil or S. Fish	40	5	0	0	0	0	
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	6	10	0	0	0	0	ch
—— St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH American	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel	1	2	0	0	0	0	
——Sweden	0	15	0	0	0	0	
——British	1	1	0	0	0	0	
PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	5	12	0	5	14	0	
Butter Cork 1st	5	10	0	5	12	0	
Butter Waterford 1st	5	8	0	5	10	0	
Butter Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Butter Friesland	6	0	0	6	8	0	
Butter York Best	2	14	0	2	16	0	Fi
Butter Cumberland	2	12	0	2	14	0	
Irish Bacon new	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
Irish Beef India	10	0	0	10	5	0	Ti
Irish Beef mess	7	10	0	7	12	6	
Irish Pork India	9	5	0	9	10	0	Ti
Irish ——new mess	5	7	6	5	10	0	
Hams	4	10	0	5	10	0	C.
—— Westphalia	4	0	0	4	10	0	
Rags Hambro' SPF	3	0	0	3	3	0	C.
—— FF	2	9	0	2	12	0	
—— FX	1	18	0	2	0	0	
——Italian fine	3	12	0	0	0	0	
——Seconds	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Rice	1	8	0	1	14	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices.	Currants	3	10	0	4	14	0	C.
	Figs Faro	2	6	0	0	0	0	
	——Turkey	2	10	0	3	0	0	
	Prunes new	3	16	0	4	4	0	
	Muscatels	6	0	0	10	0	0	
	Bloom or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, new	3	0	0	4	0	0	
	Denia or Malaga	2	6	0	2	12	0	
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	
	——Red new	3	8	0	4	0	0	
Rosin		0	17	0	0	18	0	
Rum Jamaica		0	5	5	0	6	6	G.
—— Leeward Island		0	4	2	0	4	9	
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		4	10	0	6	10	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	4	2	0	
——British, Refined		4	7	0	4	10	0	
Smalts		0	1	9	0	2	9	lb.
Shumack		1	6	0	1	10	0	C.
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb Italian	12	12	0	0	0	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	
	Kid Italian	16	0	0	17	0	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16oz. to alb.	Bengal Skein	0	19	0	0	30	0	
	—— Novi	0	23	0	0	44	0	
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	
	—— 6 moss	0	32	6	0	38	0	
	Milan	46	0	0	48	0	0	
	Reggio	0	25	0	0	28	0	
	Brutia	0	27	0	0	30	0	
	Bergam	0	62	0	0	66	0	
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	
	Modena	none			0	0	0	
	Piedm	0	70	0	0	75	0	
	Milan	60	0	0	65	0	0	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	lb.
——Cloves		0	9	6	0	10	6	
——Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	
——Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	4	0	
—Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
—— Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	
—— White		6	15	0	10	0	0	
—— East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	
——Fepper		0	2	7	0	0	0	lb.
——White		0	4	4	0	0	0	
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	C.
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
* SUGAR. Waterside P.	Antigua	0	73	0	0	78	0	C.
	Barba. Clayed 1s	0	88	0	0	92	0	
	——— 2d	0	82	0	0	84	0	
	——— 3d.	0	78	0	0	80	0	
	Musco. orbrown.	0	73	0	0	78	0	
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0	73	0	0	78	0	

* Sugars imported into Great Britain from the East Indies by the East India Company, are bonded, and on being cleared out of the East India Company's warehouses, for home consumption, the purchasers are to pay the custom duty of 1l. 2s. per cwt. Additional duty on all sugars 20 per cent. All white or clayed sugar of the British plantation imported since the 24th of June, 1739, pays a custom duty of 1l. 2s. 4d. per cwt. All British plantation raw sugar on being exported to Ireland or elsewhere, draw back 27s. per cwt. Havannah sugar, if warehoused, pays a duty of 1s. 10d. per cwt. on being exported. Refined sugar, called bastard ground sugar, 26s. 6d.; and on bastard broken in pieces, 33s. 1d. All refined sugar, 53s. except double loaves, which is 63s. Refined sugar broken in pieces, is allowed a bounty of 5lb. per cwt. on exportation. If exported in a foreign ship, 1l. 6d. less.

		TO £	s.	d.	FROM £	s.	d.	C.
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Grenada Muscov.	0	73	0	0	76	0	
	Jamaica brown	0	73	0	0	75	0	
	—— middling	0	76	0	0	77	0	
	—— good	0	78	0	0	80	0	
	—— fine	0	84	0	0	85	0	
	St Kitts & Monts.	0	74	0	0	82	0	
	Tobago & St Vin.	0	73	0	0	78	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	72	0	0	75	0	
	Trinidad	0	75	0	0	77	0	
	East India	0	70	0	0	80	0	
	Ground tips	0	68	0	0	70	0	
	—— middles	0	72	0	0	76	0	
	—— Faces	0	78	0	0	82	0	
SUGAR. Sugar Brokers Prices.	Lumps, Brown	0	103	0	0	104	0	
	—— Middling	0	106	0	0	107	0	
	—— Best	0	108	0	0	112	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	106	0	0	112	0	
	—— Middling	0	107	0	0	110	0	
	—— Best	0	110	0	0	112	0	
	Powder Loaves	0	108	0	0	116	0	
	Molasses	0	38	0	0	38	6	
TALLOW Town		4	18	6	0	0	0	
—— Russian Yellow		4	18	0	0	0	0	
—— White		4	15	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap		4	14	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat		0	5	9	0	0	0	st.
TAR Carolina		uncert.			0	0	0	C.
—— Virginia					0	0	0	
—— Archangel		2	5	0	0	0	0	
—— Stockholm		2	7	0	0	0	0	
TEA without Duty or Excise.								
—— Bohea		0	1	6	0	1	9	lb.
—— Congou		0	3	0	0	3	5	
—— Campoi		0	3	2	0	3	6	
—— Pekoe		0	3	9	0	4	0	
—— Twankay		0	3	2	0	3	6	
—— Hyson Skin		0	3	0	0	3	7	
—— Hyson		0	4	6	0	5	10	
—— Gunpowder		0	4	8	0	6	6	
TIN in bars on board		6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—— In Blocks do.		6	3	0	0	0	0	
—— Grain in blocks		8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. Deals each per C. red.	Dantz 3inby 10 ft							
	—— 2½ —— 36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— 2 —— 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— White	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dantzick Fir		0	0	0	0	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
TIMBER. American	Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded	Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	2	
	Good Colour	0	0	10	0	1	0	lb.
	Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	
	Virginia fine	0	0	11	0	1	1	lb.
	Ordinary	0	0	6	0	0	7	
	Carolina	0	0	7½	0	1	1	
	Georgia	0	1	10	0	2	0	
	Strip leaf	0	1	0	0	1	3	
	Turkey	0	1	4	0	1	8	
Tortoise-shell		0	17	6	1	0	0	
Turpentine, American		2	4	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia		21	0	0	22	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	4	10	0	5	0	lb.
—— China		0	5	0	0	7	6	
WAX, Bees, English		16	0	0	0	0	0	C.
—— American		13	0	0	15	10	0	
—— African		10	15	0	11	10	0	
—— Dantzic & Ham.		16	0	0	16	10	0	
—— Hambro' white		0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
WINE Dealers Prices of	Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
	—— Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
	Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
	Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
	Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
	Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American		0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— Turkey		16	0	0	23	0	0	
—— Cedar, Carolina		0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
—— Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica		14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
—— Providence		11	0	0	21	0	0	
—— Mahogany Hisp.		0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
—— Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	6	
—— Providence		none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best		0	82	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Wooms Brown		0	80	0	0	0	0	
—— Best White		0	74	0	0	57	0	
—— White Stage		0	46	0	0	0	0	
—— Coat Seasoned		0	40	0	0	0	0	
—— Coney English		0	17	6	0	0	0	
—— Goats Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
—— Vigonia Red		0	11	0	0	14	0	
—— Pale		0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna		0	4	6	0	9	0	

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE FROM LONDON.

At 1 ½gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.—At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.—At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.—At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork. &c. to London, (Comp. ships) return 2l. From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, American ships.—At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S of America—At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.—At 8gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil, South America, return 4l.—At 10 gs. Senegambia; U. S. of America (Brit. Ships) return 5l. Jamaica, South America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East Indies, or home.—East Indies to London.—Westward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal. &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Westward Islands.—To Gottenburgh and back 10 gs. return 5 with convoy.

XUM

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st of August to 20th of September, 1809.

1809	Bank Stock.	3 per cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
Aug. 21	— —	69	68¼	84½	—	99	18¼	—	—	1¼ 1p	—	75	—	20 18p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	69½	—	—
22	261	68½	68½	84½	—	98½	18½	—	—	1 p	—	75	—	19 18p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68½	—	—
23	—	68½	67⅞	83⅞	—	98½	18⅞	—	—	1 1p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	7 13p	—	68¼	—	—
25	—	68⅜	67⅝	84¼	—	98¼	18	—	—	p	—	—	—	20p	—	—	—	6 13p	—	68¼	—	—
26	— —	68⅜	67⅞	84½	—	98⅜	18¼	—	—	1¼ p	—	7	—	19 20p	—	—	—	7 13p	—	68¼	—	—
28	261½	68⅜	67¾	84½	—	99⅜	18¼	—	—	p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	7 13p	—	68⅛	—	—
29	260½	68½	67¾	84¼	—	99⅜	18¼	—	—	p	—	—	—	19 p	—	—	—	7 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
30	—	68½	67⅞	84¼	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68¼	—	—
31	—	68⅞	67⅞	84½	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68⅛	—	—
Sept. 1	260½	68½	67⅞	84⅜	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	1 p	—	—	186½	21 22p	—	—	—	9 14p	—	68⅛	—	—
4	—	68½	68¼	84½	—	99⅛	18⅜	—	—	1 p	67½	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68⅛	—	—
5	261½	68½	68¼	84⅜	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	13 13p	—	68¼	—	—
6	—	68⅜	68⅛	84½	—	99⅞	18⅞	—	—	1 p	67⅛	—	186½	22 p	—	—	—	13 12p	—	—	—	—
7	—	68⅞	68¼	84½	—	99⅛	18⅝	—	—	1¼ p	—	—	185½	21 19p	—	—	—	9 13p	—	68¼	—	—
8	—	68⅞	65½	84½	—	98⅞	18⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 21p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68½	—	98
9	—	68⅜	68¼	84½	—	99⅞	18⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 21p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68⅜	—	—
11	—	69⅛	68¼	84½	—	99⅝	18⅝	—	—	—	—	—	187¼	20 21p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68¼	—	—
12	261½	68¼	68¼	84¼	—	99⅛	18⅝	—	—	1 p	—	—	187½	20 21p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68¼	—	96½
13	261¼	68⅞	68⅛	84½	—	99⅝	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	188½	22 23p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	68¼	—	—
14	—	68¼	68¼	84⅝	—	98½	18⅞	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	22 23p	—	—	—	8 14p	—	68⅛	—	—
15	261¼	68⅛	68⅞	84⅛	—	98⅛	18⅝	—	—	½ p	—	—	188½	23 21p	—	—	—	8 13p	—	68⅝	—	—
16	—	68⅜	68⅞	84⅞	—	98¼	18⅞	—	—	½ p	67⅛	7⅛	—	— —	—	—	—	7 13p	—	68⅝	—	—
18	262½	68½	67⅞	84⅞	—	98	18¼	—	—	½ p	—	7⅛	186½	19 18p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
19	—	—	68¼	—	—	99⅛	—	—	—	½ p	67⅛	7	—	7 14p	—	—	—	5 12p	—	68½	—	—
20	—	—	68¼	—	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	21p	—	—	—	4 12p	—	68½	—	—

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.